The Bedford Gazette.

BY MEYERS & MENGEL. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 21, 1868. VOL. 62.—WHOLE No. 5,431.

Dry-Goods, etc.

CASH BUYERS, TAKE NOTICE!

SAVE YOUR GREENBACKS!

NEW

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

just received,

At J. M. SHOEMAKER'S Store,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!

Having just returned from the East, we are now opening a large stock of Fall and Winter Goods, which have been BOUGHT FOR CASH, at nett cash prices, and will be SOLD CHEAP. This being the only full stock of goods brought to Bedford this season, persons will be able to suit themselves better, in style, quality and price, than at any other store in Bedford. The following comprise a few of our prices, viz:

Calicoes, at 10, 12, 14, 15, 16 and the best at 18 cents.

Muslins at 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, and and the best at 22 cents.

All Wool Flannels from 40 cts. up.

French Merinoes, all wool Delaines, Coburgs, &c.

SHAWLS —Ladies', children's and misses' shawls, latest styles; ladies' cloaking cloth.

MEN'S WEAR—Cloths, cassimeres, satinetts, jeans, &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES—In this line we have a very extensive assortment for ladies, misses, children, and men's and boys' boots and shoes, all sizes and prices, to suit all.

HATS—A large assortment of men's and boys' hats.

CLOTHING—Men's and boys' coats, pants and vests, all sizes and prices

SHIRTS, &c.—Men's woolen and muslin shirts; Shakspeare, Lockwood and muslin-lined paper collars; cotton chain (single and double, white and colored).

GROCERIES—Coffee, sugar, syrups, green and black teas, spices of all kinds, dye-stuffs, &c.

LEATHER—Sole leather, French and city calf skins, upper leather, linings, &c.

☞ We will sell goods on the same terms that we have been for the last three months—cash, or note with interest from date. No bad debts contracted and no extra charges to good paying customers to make up losses of slow and never paying customers. Cash buyers always get the best bargains, and their accounts are always settled up.

J. M. SHOEMAKER.

Bedford, Sep. 27, '67. No. 1 Anderson's Row.

10 per cent. saved in buying your goods for cash, at J. M. SHOEMAKER'S cash and produce store, No. 1 Anderson's Row.

sep27

GREAT BARGAINS!

The undersigned have opened a very full supply

of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Our stock is complete and is not surpassed in

EXTENT,

QUALITY AND CHEAPNESS.

The old system of

"TRUSTING FOREVER"

having exploded, we are determined to

SELL GOODS UPON THE SHORTEST PROFIT

FOR

CASH OR PRODUCE.

☞ To prompt paying customers we will extend a credit of *four months*, but we wish it expressly understood, after the period named, account will be due and interest will accrue thereon.

BUYERS FOR CASH

may depend upon

GETTING BARGAINS.

nov1,'67 A. B. CRAMER & CO.

NEW GOODS!! NEW GOODS!!

The undersigned has just received from the East a large and varied stock of New Goods, which are now open for examination, at

MILL-TOWN,

two miles West of Bedford, comprising everything usually found in a first-class country store, consisting, in part, of

Dry-Goods,
Delaines,
Calicoes,
Muslins,
Cassimers,
Boots and Shoes,
Groceries,
Notions,
&c., &c.

All of which will be sold at the most reasonable prices.

☞ Thankful for past favors, we solicit a continuance of the public patronage.

☞ Call and examine our goods.

may24,'67. G. YEAGER

NEW FIRM! NEW FIRM!

GOOD GOODS ARE DOWN!

SCHELLSBURG AHEAD!

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

just received and will be sold

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Call at BLACK & MARBOURG'S,

in Schellsburg,

IF YOU WANT CHEAP GOODS of any kind!

We have no big stock of old goods at big prices.

Our stock is nearly all fresh and new. Look at some of our prices:

MUSLINS, from 10 to 17 cents.

CALICOS, from 8 to 15 cents.

CLOTHS and CASSIMERES at reduced prices.

DRESS GOODS, all kinds, cheaper than before the war.

ALL WOOLEN GOODS 25 per cent. cheaper than any that have been sold this season.

Gloves,
Hosiery,
etc., etc., etc.,
very low.

Groceries,
Queensware,
Wooden Ware
&c., &c.,
at the lowest market prices.

If you want Good Bargains and Good Goods, call at BLACK & MARBOURG'S.

Schellsburg, Dec. 6m3

NEW ARRIVAL.—Just received at M. C. FETTERLY'S FANCY STORE, Straw Hats and Bonnets, Straw Ornaments, Ribbons Flowers, Millinery Goods, Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, Bead-trimmings, Buttons, Hosiery and Gloves, White Goods, Parasols and Sun-Umbrellas, Balmorals and Hoop Skirts, Fancy Goods and Notions, Ladies' and Children's Shoes. Our assortment contains all that is new and desirable. Thankful for former liberal patronage we hope to be able to merit a continuance from all our customers. Please call and see our new stock.

may31

Dry-Goods, &c.

GLORIOUS NEWS!

FOR

THE PEOPLE!

TELL IT! EVERYBODY TELL IT!

COTTON NO LONGER KING!

G. R. OSTER & CO.

Are now receiving at their NEW STORE a large and carefully selected stock of new and CHEAP Dry Goods, Furs, Clothing, Carpetings, Oil cloths, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Wall papers, Willow-ware, Queens-ware, Oils, Tobaccos, Segars, &c., together with an extensive assortment of Fresh Groceries, which for extent and CHEAPNESS is unrivaled in Central Pennsylvania, all of which they offer wholesale or retail at prices that defy competition. Piles of calico prints and muslin from 6¼ cents up to sublime quality.

They invite all to call, see for themselves and be convinced.

TERMS.—POSITIVELY CASH ON DELIVERY, unless otherwise specified.

Beoford, Pa., Dec. 13, '67m3.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

Imperial Bargain Store.

December 12, 1867.

J. C. Wright is admitted to an ifiterest in our business from this date. The style of our firm is changed to G. R. Oster & Co.

Bedford, Pa., jan31m1 G. R. & W. OSTER.

MUSLINS! MUSLINS!

Just received at the

IMPERIAL BARGAIN STORE!

New York Mills Utica Nonpareil, Wamsutta Mills, Williamsville. Fruit of the Loom, None-such, Semper Idem, Lonsdale, Hope Mills, Congress, &c., together with other first class makes, in bleached and unbleached, at the lowest prices As muslins are now advancing, we think it a very safe time for families to lay in a supply.

Bedford, Pa., jun31m1 G. R. OSTER & Co.

Attorneys at Law.

S. L. RUSSELL. J. H. LONGENECKER.

RUSSELL & LONGENECKER,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

BEDFORD, PA.,

Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.

OFFICE, on Juliana Street, south of the Court House. apr5,'67tf

J. MCD. SHARPE. E. F. KERR.

SHARPE & KERR, ATTORNEYS AT LAW BEDFORD, PA., will practice in the courts of Bedford and adjoining counties Office on Juliana st., opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell. [March 2, '66.

J. R. DURBORROW. JOHN LUTZ.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.

They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.

Office on Juliana street, one door South of the "Mengel House," and nearly opposite the *Inquirer* office.

JOHN P. REED, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA Respectfully tenders his services to the public.

Office second door North of the Mengel House. Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

ESPY M. ALSIP, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, back pay, bounty, &c., speedily collected.

Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, two doors South of the Mengel House.

Jan. 22, 1864.

F. M. KIMMELL. J. W. LINGENFELTER.

KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House."

G. H. SPANG, ATTORNEY AT LAW BEDFORD, PA. Will promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Mrs. Tate.

May 13, 1864.

B. F. MEYERS. J. W. DICKERSON.

MEYERS & DICKERSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Bedford, Pa., office same as formerly occupied by Hon. W. P. Schell, two doors east of the GAZETTE office, will practice in the several courts of Bedford county. Pensions, bounty and back pay obtained and the purchase and sale of real estate attended to. [may11,'66.

HAYES IRVINE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office with G. H Spang, E-q., on Julianna Street, two doors South of the Mengel House. [may24,67.

Dentistry.

C. N. HICKOK, *DENTIST,*

Office at the old stand in BANK BUILDING, Juliana Street, BEDFORD, Pa.

All operations, pertaining to Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry, performed with care, and WARRANTED.

Anaesthetics administered, when desired. Artificial teeth inserted, per set, $3.00 and upward.

☞ As I am determined to do

A CASH BUSINESS

or none, I have reduced the prices of ARTIFICIAL TEETH of the various kinds, 20 PER CENT. and of GOLD FILLINGS 33 PER CENT. This reduction will be made only to strictly CASH PATIENTS, and all such will receive prompt attention.

feb7,'68tf

DENTISTRY!

Dr. H. VIRGIL PORTER,

(late of New York city,)

DENTIST,

Would respectfully inform his numerous friends and patrons, that he is still

IN BLOODY RUN,

where he may be found at all times prepared to insert those *BEAUTIFUL ARTIFICIAL TEETH*, at the low price of from TEN to EIGHTEEN DOLLARS per set.

TEETH EXTRACTED, without pain.

☞ Temporary sets inserted if desired.

☞ All operations warranted.

☞ Special attention is invited to Dr. Porter's scientific method of preserving decayed and aching teeth. H. VIRGIL PORTER.

jan3,'68tf

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE is published every Friday morning by MEYERS & MENGEL, at $2.00 per annum, *if paid strictly in advance*; $2.50 if paid within six months; $3.00 if not paid within six months. *All subscription accounts MUST be settled annually.* No paper will be sent out of the State unless paid for IN ADVANCE, and all such subscriptions will invariably be discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they are paid.

All ADVERTISEMENTS for a less term than three months TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional All resolutions of Associations; communications of limited or individual interest, and notices of marriages and deaths exceeding five lines, *ten cents* per line. Editorial notices fifteen cents per line.

All legal Notices of every kind, and Orphans' Court and Judicial Sales, are required by law to be published in both papers published in this place.

☞ All advertising due after first insertion.

A liberal discount is made to persons advertising by the quarter, half year, or year, as follows:

	3 months.	6 months.	1 year.
*One square	$ 4 50	$ 6 00	$10 00
Two squares	6 00	9 00	16 00
Three squares	8 00	12 00	20 00
Quarter column	14 00	20 00	35 00
Half column	18 00	25 00	45 00
One column	30 00	45 00	80 00

*One square to occupy one inch of space.

JOB PRINTING, of every kind, done with neatness and dispatch. THE GAZETTE OFFICE has just been refitted with a Power Press and new type, and everything in the Printing line can be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.—TERMS CASH.

☞ All letters should be addressd to

MEYERS & MENGEL,

Publishers.

The Bedford Gazette.

SPEECH OF SENATOR DOOLITTLE, IN THE U. S. SENATE, JANUARY 23d.

MR. DOOLITTLE—Mr. President, the question presented in the amendment offered by me is whether Congress is still resolved to subject the white people of the Southern States to the domination of the negro race at the point of the bayonet, or whether Congress, in deference to the recently expressed will of the American people, will now so far modify their policy as to leave the governments in those States in the hands of the white race and of the more civilized portion of the blacks? That is the naked question.

Sir, why press this negro supremacy over the whites? What reason can you give? I have heard three distinct answers to this question worthy of notice:

First. Because the States of the South rejected the constitutional amendment submitted by Congress;

Second. Because the negroes are loyal, and the whites disloyal; and

Third. Because it will secure party ascendancy.

Let us consider the first answer, that the States of the South have rejected the constitutional amendment submitted by the last Congress as the basis of reconstruction.

I admit the Legislatures of all the Southern States rejected that amendment with great unanimity; but is that any sufficient reason for the adoption of this harsh policy? I think not. In the first place, that amendment contains one provision which made its adoption impossible by the Southern people, at least until you change the human heart and destroy all sense of personal honor. It disfranchises from holding office all the men of the South in whom they had ever placed any public confidence—all who had ever held any office, State or Federal. And disfranchises them for what? For simply doing what they themselves had done.

I can understand how one may say in argument that the leaders should be disfranchised. But how any man of common sense, or common manhood, could ever suppose it possible for the people of the South to vote to disfranchise men esteemed by them as equal to, if not better than themselves, for an offense of which they themselves were equally guilty, is beyond my comprehension. You ask the Southern people to betray the men whom they trust. You ask them to dishonor those whom they honor, to uproot the affection of years from their hearts. You ask them to strike with a serpent's tooth the bosom of a friend. But until human nature shall cease to be what God has made it, honorable men, to save themselves, to save even their lives, would not incur the guilt of such unnatural treachery by voting for such a provision. When it was pending before the Senate, June 8, 1868, I urged and implored Senators to allow the several provisions of that amendment to be separately submitted and voted upon, and I warned the friends of the measure that this provision would inevitably defeat its adoption by every Southern State. But sir, the majority were deaf to all appeals. The caucus had resolved; the deed was to be done. On account, mainly, of that provision, the amendment was rejected almost unanimously by every Southern State.

Again, when examined more closely we find that provision required them to vote to disfranchise thousands who have received pardon and amnesty, and a restoration to all their rights as citizens under the proclamations of President Lincoln and President Johnson, by virtue of a law of Congress, which you yourselves enacted, which expressly authorized them to grant such pardon and amnesty upon just such terms as they thought proper. An amendment offered by me in the Senate the 31st day of May, 1866, to except those men who had duly received pardon and amnesty under the Constitution and laws, was voted down by an unyielding majority. I can never view this provision in any other light than a most palpable violation of the plighted faith of this government given to those persons in the most solemn form. * * * * * *

Mr. President, Congress has proposed from time to time many schemes, but they may all be resolved into distinct policies, radically opposed to each other.

First. Reconstruction by the Constitutional amendment on the white basis.

Second. Reconstruction by negro suffrage and military force.

The first assumed that peace had come; that the States were in the Union, with governments organized, with Legislatures having pewer to ratify or to reject Constitutional amendments; and, furthermore, that those governments were in the hands of white men, with power, as in all the other States, to admit or to exclude negroes from suffrage. And, in case the amendment were adopted by three-fourths of the States, the only effect of admitting or excluding negroes from the ballot, in any State, would be to change its number of votes in the other House of Congress, and in the Electoral College.

The second assumes that we are still at war; that the Southern States are not States in the Union at all, but conquered provinces, with no Legislatures which can either ratify or reject a constitutional amendment; that the white people of these States shall no longer have any power over the question of suffrage; that Congress by the bayonet will disfranchise the whites and enfranchise the blacks; and thus by military power and negro votes compel the adoption of a new Union and a new Constitution. Because they rejected the constitutional amendment Congress now resorts to the bayonet and negro suffrage to compel its adoption.

True, I admit they did reject the amendment. But how did they reject it? By the votes of their Legislatures. They could reject it in no other way; for it was only to their Legislatures that Congress submitted the question. But how could their Legislatures reject it if they had no Legislatures at all? If they had Legislatures which could reject it they had Legislatures which could ratify it. To do either is the highest act of a State Legislature, for it then acts upon the fundamental law not only of its own State and people, but of all the people of the United States. Conceding they had power, as you claim, to reject your amendment, by what shadow of right do you deny to those Legislatures power to choose Senators in this body? As well deny to a living body the right to breathe.

But perhaps you say if they had ratified the amendment, then they had Legislatures which had the right to vote. But as they voted to reject it, they had no Legislatures, and no right to vote. In other words, if they voted with you they had a right to vote; if they voted against you, they had no right to vote at all.

Again, sir; all the world knows the whole object of the war was to put down the rebellion and to maintain the union of States under the Constitution. Every act and resolve of Congress, every dollar spent, every blow struck, every drop of blood shed, was to compel the people and the States of the South to live in the Union and obey the Constitution. And now that we have succeeded, now that the people and the States of the South have surrendered to the Constitution and laws, you say they shall not live in the Union under this Constitution at all.—They shall first form another Union, and come into that Union under another or an amended Constitution.

Mr. President, having thus shown that this first answer to that question is unreasonable, inconsistent, and absurd, I repeat the question a second time, Why press this negro domination over the whites of the South? What reason can you give?

A second answer is, because the negroes were loyal and the whites disloyal. Let us examine this bold assertion. Is it true? Were the negroes loyal during the rebellion? Recall the facts. Who does not remember that at least three-fourths of all the negroes in those States during the whole war did all in their power to sustain the rebel cause? They fed their armies; they dug their trenches; they built their fortifications; they fed their women and children. There were no insurrections, no uprisings, no effort of any kind anywhere outside the lines of our armies on the part of the negroes to aid the Union cause. In whole districts, in whole States even, where all the able-bodied white men were conscripted into the rebel army, the great mass of negroes of whose loyalty you boast, under the control of women, decrepid old men and boys, did all they were capable of doing to aid the rebellion.

And, sir, shall we make no allowance for the great mass of the Southern people who, by force, by terror, by persuasion, by the abandonment of the government, and by all the excitements, passions, and necessities of actual war, were plunged into that terrible conflict by the Radicals of the South as by a power they could not control? We all know the influence over any party or community of a small, well-organized minority, strong in will and reckless of consequences. What have we seen in the Republican party itself within the last three years?

We have seen a comparatively small number of earnest Radicals reverse and absolutely overturn from its foundation the policy of reconstruction adopted by Mr. Lincoln before his re-election, and sustained by the convention which re-nominated him and the party which re-elected him in 1864. His policy was reconstruction upon the white basis. The negro was excluded altogether.

Even the Wade and Davis reconstruction bill, which passed Congress by Republican votes, and which Mr. Lincoln refused to sanction, but not for that reason, confined reconstruction to the white basis alone. It excluded all negro suffrage. It left that question, where it belongs, to the white race to determine in each State for themselves.

Upon this subject I quote and adopt the language of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton) while Governor of that State:

"I call your attention to the fact that Congress itself, when it assumed to take the whole question of reconstruction out of the hands of the President, expressly excluded the negro from the right of suffrage in voting for the men who were to frame the new constitutions for the rebel States." * *

"If Mr. Lincoln had not refused to sign that bill there would to-day be an act of Congress on the statute books absolutely prohibiting negroes from any participation in the work of reorganization, and of pledging the government in advance to accept of the constitutions that might be formed under the bill, although they made no provision for the negro beyond the fact of his personal liberty."

I repeat, we have seen a little handful of Radicals, by their boldness, persistency, and force, persuade, cajole, or drive the great majority of the Republican party away from their own avowed policy of reconstruction upon the white basis, and compel them to adopt the policy of universal negro suffrage, to establish negro governments, and now, at last to propose an absolute military dictatorship in all the States of the South. I shall say nothing unkind of the Senator from Indiana; I admit his patriotism and eminent abilities. But if anything were wanting to demonstrate the power which these Radicals have had over the mass of the Republican party in changing their opinions and reversing their policy, we have only to point to the able Senator, from Indiana, himself, once among the most powerful advocates of the Lincoln-Johnson policy of restoration upon the white basis, now bound hand and foot, and dragged in chains at the victorious chariot wheels to grace the triumph of Wendell Phillips and the Senator from Massachusetts. Even his great mind now lends its powerful influence to favor the establishment of governments based upon universal negro suffrage, to hold, it may be, the balance of power in this Republic under the control of the bayonets of the regular army.

Again, sir, if it were true that the whites were disloyal during the rebellion, they are not rebellious now. Rebellions cannot exist or continue without real or supposed cause. Slavery, the cause and the pretext for the late rebellion, is gone forever. It can never be revived. Nothing can incite another rebellion at the South, for they have no power to organize one against the Government, and will not have for many years to come.

And why, sir, why should they not desire peace? For that rebellion, into which in an evil hour the Radicals of the South plunged them, they have been punished already by the sacrifice of all their slave property, valued at three to four thousand million dollars; by the sacrifice of more than three-fourths of all other personal property, probably two thousand millions more; by the sacrifice of their public and private credits—at least a thousand millions more; by the depreciation of the value of all their real estate at least seventy-five per cent—amounting probably to more than two thousand million dollars more—making in all a sacrifice of property, credits, and values in the Southern States alone of at least nine thousand million dollars.

But there is another bloody and terrible page in this account—a page in account with death. It is estimated there have perished in battle by disease, exposure, or other cause incident to the war, at least three hundred thousand able-bodied white men of the South. I take no account of the unutterable anguish of millions of crushed and bleeding hearts. No language can express, no figures measure that! For that rebellion the white man of the South has been most terribly punished! Nine thousand millions of values are gone—lost forever! Three hundred thousand able-bodied white men of the flower and strength of the South now lie there in bloody or premature graves! Great God! Is not this punishment enough? Must we go further? Must we now punish the white men of the South by placing them under the domination of half-civilized Africans?—And in order to do that shall we punish ourselves by giving over to stolid and brutish ignorance the political control of one-fourth of the States, and, it may be to the control of the army the balance of power in the United States? Shall we Africanize the South and Mexicanize the whole Republic?

I know these measures of Congress have done much to wound, nothing to heal. Yet, notwithstanding all that Congress has done to embitter their hatred toward the Radical policy, there is neither thought, nor wish, nor hope to restore slavery, nor to separate from the Union, nor of rebellion against the authority of the government; all evidence proves the contrary.

In the whole rebel army which surrendered, I challenge any senator to point me to a single instance in which the rebel officer has violated his parole; or to a single man, of any position or prominence at the South, who after taking the oath of allegiance has violated his plighted faith.

No man can more deeply feel than I do the great and monstrous folly and crime of that rebellion, which brought so much of agony and of blood upon all parts of our beloved land, which robbed us of our sons and dearest kindred, and threw a shade of sorrow over our hearts which will never pass away until they cease to beat. But now that blood had ceased to flow; now that three years of peace have elapsed; now that the whole south has surrendered, and every interest they have or can hope for is to be found under the Constitution; now that they have in good faith pledged anew their allegiance, and desire to join with us in rebuilding the waste places overrun by this desolating war; now that they have in fact, ceased to be rebels, why shall we continue to denounce them as rebels, and do all in our power to compel them to be rebels, and to remain rebels and enemies forever? Is that the way to restore prosperity? Is that the course of wise statesmanship? Will that bring permanent peace?

What do the great examples of history teach us in dealing with rebellions, if not that, after force has been subdued by force, magnanimity is more powerful than revenge; that love conquers what hate never can—the hearts and affections of a people?

When Latium, one of the Roman provinces, revolted, and the revolt was put down by arms, the question arose in the Roman Senate, what shall be done with Latium and the people of Latium? There were some then who cried, "disfranchise them;" others said, "confiscate their property."—There were none who said, "subject them in vassalage their slaves."

But old Camillus, in that speech which revealed his greatness, and made his name immortal, said: "Senators, make them your fellow-citizens, and thus add to the power and glory of Rome." In this high place, in this Senate of the great Republic of the world, the outgrowth of the civilization of all the ages, cannot we, Senators, rise to the height of this great argument?

At present, what do we behold?—Now that the war is over, now that every rebel has laid down his arms, now that the people of the South have unanimously agreed to abolish slavery forever, to obey the Constitution, and discharge every duty as citizens of the United States, the Radicals of the North have morally begun a new rebellion against the Union and the Constitution; for raising anew the old cry of the Radicals of the South, they now declare that the States of the South are outside the Constitution, and that Congress, acting outside the Constitution has unlimited power over them as over conquered territories. In their blind zeal for the advancement of the negro they propose to overthrow the Constitution in order to practically subject the white race to the domination of the negro.

As men who claim to be the friends of liberty, we have no right to do that.

As Christians who claim to have learned something of forgiveness from the teachings of our Savior, we have no right to do that.

As members of that great Caucasian race which has given the world its civilization, we have no right to do that.

As statesmen who desire to restore the blessings of peace, we have no right to do that which would inevitably make eight millions of our own race and kindred in our own land eternal enemies of the government.

As statesmen who, with ordinary sagacity, should look to the future and possible wars with foreign powers, we ought to make haste to restore sentiments of affection and patriotism in all that vast region, larger and richer by far in natural resources than England, France, and Prussia all combined.

And I ask, Mr. President, with all the earnestness of which the soul is capable, can any human being conceive of a measure so well calculated to make the whole white people of the South, men, women, and children, hate and loathe our government, to hate it with a perfect hatred, to gather around the family altar upon their bended knees to curse it, and in the agony of prayer to call upon God to curse it, as this Radical reconstruction which seeks to disfranchise the heart and brain of the South and to subject at the point of the bayonet the white race to the dominion of their late half-civilized African slaves? Instead of peace it gives them a sword; instead of civil liberty it gives them military despotism. White disfranchisement and negro domination was the idea which inspired and provoked the riot at New Orleans. It has arrayed everywhere the blacks and whites in hostility to each other, often resulting in bloodshed all over the South. It tends directly to bring on that war of races which in the West Indies enacted scenes of horror to sicken and appal the world.

That war is now impending over all the South—it is only the presence of the Federal Army which prevents its outbreak upon a gigantic scale—a war which, once begun, will end, I fear, in the exile or extermination of the blacks from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. I know the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Wade,) in a speech in the late canvass, had no fears of such a war or of its results. He is reported to have said, "let that war come; let them fight it out." God grant that war may never come! But, if it does come, no amount of military discipline can compel the white man of the North to take part in the massacre of their own race and kindred.

Mr. President, having considered at some length the second answer to my question, and finding that it is not sustained by the facts, that it is bad in principle and worse in policy, I repeat the question a third time—why press this negro supremacy over the whites of the South? What reason can you give?

The leader of the Radical forces—that inexorable Moloch of this new rebellion against the Constitution,

"The strongest and the fiercest spirit
That fought in Heaven, now fiercer by despair,"

answers with boldness, and in plain English gives the true reason, namely, to secure party ascendancy. This is the third and last answer which I propose to consider on this occasion. On the 3d of January, 1867, Mr. Stevens, in the House of Representatives, used language, which I find reported in the *Globe*:

"Another good reason is, it would insure the ascendency of the Union party. Do you avow the party purpose, exclaims some horror-stricken demagogue! I do."

The party purpose is here avowed in the House. In his speeches and letters elsewhere Mr. Stevens again and again, in stronger language, avows the real purpose of this legislation; to them I mainly refer. The negroes, under the tutelage of the Freedmen's Bureau, led by Radical emissaries, or pushed by Federal bayonets, must take the political control of these States in order to obtain their votes in the Electoral College or in the House of Representatives in the election of the next President. Here is a reason, and just such a reason as the bold radical would give. It is in keeping with his revolutionary measures, and in keeping with his own revolutionary history.

The letter of General Pope, when in command of one of the districts, recently published, draws aside the vail and discloses the fact that the same party purpose seeks to control with the bayonet also.

This argument, for party ascendancy, all can understand. It is the argument of necessity addressing itself to unscrupulous ambition. One syllogism contains the whole of it: "We must," says the Radical, "elect the next President. The negroes, under the lead of our bureau or the control of our bayonets, will vote for our candidate. The whites, outraged by our attempt to put the negro over them, will vote against him. Therefore the bayonet must place the negro in power in these States to give us seventy electoral votes for President, twenty Senators, and fifty members of the House."

All honor to the Radical chief, the great Commoner, who, with all his faults, is too great a man to resort to subterfuge or shame, or attempt to conceal his real purposes in this legislation.

Some who favor these measures do not admit his leadership. But the truth is, in some way or other he does lead or drive the Radical party in the end into the support of all his revolutionary schemes. Now and then one shrinks back. More than once I have seen the "galled jade wince," but never fail at the last to obey the lash of her master. Would to heaven it were otherwise! Would to heaven that the Radical party could pause and modify its suicidal policy! But I fear the majority have become bound to it—bound hand and foot with chains they cannot break; that, however much some may regret it or strive to conceal regret, political necessities compel you to go on, and right on the bitter end. You have staked your all upon it. You must live or die by it.

The Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Wilson), as if by authority, says: "We will take no step backward." Mr. Colfax, in his recent letter re-echoes: "Not a hair's breadth." Such, I fear, is the fatal resolution taken by the majority.

The result of the recent elections, showing that a majority in the Northern and Western States is opposed to that policy, so far from changing a resolution from which the Radical party dare not retreat, is pushing it on to the madness of despair. It sees that its majority in the North and West is already lost. It dare not exclude the South in the next election. The South must be forced at the point of the bayonet, by white disfranchisment and negro suffrage, to vote for the Radical, or he will be beaten. The majority in the Northern and Western States against him must, therefore, be overcome by the negro votes of the South.

Sir we shall see if the people of the United States will allow the regular army, which now controls this ignorant negro vote in the South, to hold the balance of power in the Republic and to elect to the Presidency the candidate of negro supremacy, upheld by military despotism. Shall Pretorian bands control the Presidency, as in the degenerate days of Rome they set up the empire for sale? I am no prophet; but, if not mistaken in the signs of the times, the American people are not prepared for that. The Democratic party, everywhere freeing itself from the errors of the past, planting itself upon the living issues of the hour, welcoming into its ranks all who are opposed to this radical and barbarian policy of subjecting the States of the South to negro supremacy by military dictatorship, all who are in favor of maintaining the integrity of the Union, the rights of the States, and the liberties of the people under the Constitution, and all who neither admit the doctrine of Southern Radicalism which brought on this rebellion, that a State may secede from the Union, nor admit that other doctrine of the Northern Radical, no less revolutionary, that Congress may exclude or disfranchise ten States from the Union, are now together upon the platform of the fathers of the Constitution, and in the same fraternal spirit in which it was formed, and by which alone it can be maintained.

Sir, there are times when public opinion is like a placid stream gently flowing within its banks, when slight obsticles may for a time arrest or change or divert its course. Then, it may be said, the voice of the people is the will of a party. But there are other times when the heavens are overcast, the rains have descended, and the floods have come, that its majestic current rolls on, the emblem of wrath and power, when resistance maddens its fury and increases its strength. Then it overflows its banks. The barriers of party caucuses and politicians are all swept away and become mere flood wood on the surface of the troubled waters. The voice of the people then is no longer the voice of politicians; then it is that the voice of the people is the voice of God.

And now, sir, what do we behold? A dominant majority in this Senate and in Congress, under the lead of Northern Radicalism, at the point of the bayonet forcing negro suffrage and negro governments upon ten States of the Union, thus doing what the rebellion could never do, and what we spent $5,000,000,000 and five hundred thousand lives of our best and bravest to prevent. For long months we have seen them encroaching steadily and persistently upon the just rights of the Executive; and now, to rivet their chains upon us, and to crown the whole of their usurpations, they propose to subjugate the Supreme Court; to overturn justice in her sacred seat in this tribunal of last resort. They would compel the Court whose office it is to hold an even balance between the States on the one hand and the Federal government on the other, and also between the several departments of the governments, to place false weights in the balances. They would make the weight of the opinions of three judges in favor of the usurpations of Congress more than equal the weight of the opinions of five judges in favor of the rights of other departments, the rights of the States, and the liberties of the people.

Sir, we are in the midst of a new rebellion, bloodless as yet, but which threatens to destroy the Constitution, and with it the last hope of civil liberty for the world. But let us not surrender our faith in the people nor our faith in the republican institutions. The people everywhere are coming to the rescue. They are again rising above party and the clamors and denunciations of partizans. Hundreds and thousands of the earnest Republicans who supported Mr. Lincoln's administration have already severed their relations to this revolutionary party. Hundreds of thousands more are ready to do so and to strike hands with the great mass of the Democratic party to rescue the Constitution from this new rebellion against it.

They are organized everywhere, from Maine to California, not upon the dead issues of the past, for inglorious defeat. There is too much at stake, and they are too terribly in earnest for that. But with living issues of the present, they will organize for a victory so complete and overwhelming that the votes of the negro States of the South cannot hold the balance of power and decide the election against them.—That same patriotism which led hundreds of thousands of Democrats to sustain the Republican party in putting down the rebellion of the Southern Radicals, will now lead hundreds of thousands of Republicans to act with the Democratic party to overcome the no less dangerous doctrines of the Radicals of the North. They are fighting in the same cause of the Union and the Constitution, and for the spirit which gives them life.

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The Bedford Gazette.

Friday Morning, February 21, 1868.

WE print, this week, to the exclusion of our usual variety, the powerful speech of SENATOR DOOLITTLE, delivered in the U. S. Senate a short time ago, and the Johnson-Grant correspondence, in which Gen. Grant is so completely used up. The editor is also absent, which will account for lack of original matter.

GRANT'S DISGRACE.

How are the Mighty Fallen!

Falsehood and Duplicity explicitly proved upon U. S. Grant!

The President's Last Letter to the Defunct Ulysses!

Five Members of the Cabinet, Messrs. Welles, McCulloch, Randall, Browning and Seward, testify to the Lying and Double-dealing of the Great Military Pretender!

A Complete Showing Up of that Consumate Impostor, "Grave-yard" Grant!

Read! Read! Read!

The charge having been made that Gen. U. S. Grant had made a distinct promise to the President that he would either hold on to the War Department and let Mr. Stanton test his right to that office in the courts, or would resign in time to permit the President to appoint some one who would hold on, and that Gen. Grant had promised the President that he would call on him on a certain day fixed by them to let him (the President) know whether he would hold on, or resign, he (Grant) wrote the President a letter denying that he had made any such promises. The President replied that he (Grant) *did* make the promises and that he (Grant) *knew* he made them.

Grant rejoined in a reiteration of his denial and wound up by charging the President, in an insolent manner, with trying to commit him (Grant) to a violation of the Tenure of Office "Law." The President now comes in with his *rebutter* and produces in support of his statement, the evidence of five members of his Cabinet, who were present when Gen. Grant *acknowledged* that he had promised to hold on to the War Department, or resign, and also that he had agreed to meet the President and apprise him of the course he intended to pursue, on the day specified. We give below the letters of the President and members of the Cabinet. Here are six of the most eminent and honorable men in the whole Union whose testimony proves that Grant has not only acted treacherously, but in denying that he had made the promises above described, *he uttered a wilful and deliberate falsehood.* Read this correspondence carefully and then hand to your neighbor:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Feb. 10, '68.

General: The extraordinary character of your letter of the 3d instant would seem to preclude any reply on my part; but the manner in which publicity has been given to the correspondence of which that letter forms a part, and the grave questions which are involved, induce me to take this mode of giving, as a proper sequel to the communications which have passed between us, the statement of the five members of the cabinet who were present on the occasion of our conversation on the 14th ultimo. Copies of the letters which they have addressed to me, are accordingly herewith enclosed.

You speak of my letter of the 31st ultimo as a reiteration of the many gross misrepresentations contained in certain newspaper articles, and reassert the correctness of the statements contained in your communication of the 28th ultimo, adding, (and here I give your own words,) "anything in yours in reply to the contrary, notwithstanding." When a controversy upon matter of fact reaches the point to which this has been brought, further assertion or denial between the immediate parties should cease, especially where upon either side, it loses the character of a respectful discussion, which is required by the relations in which the parties stand to each other, and degenerates in tone and temper. In such a case, if there is nothing to rely upon but the opposing statements, conclusions must be drawn from the statements alone, and from whatever intrinsic probabilities they afford in favor of or against either party.

I should not shrink from this test in the controversy, but fortunately it is not left to this test alone. There were five Cabinet officers present at the conversation, the detail of which, in my letter of the 28th ultimo, you allow yourself to say contains "many gross misrepresentations." These gentlemen heard that conversation, and have read my statement. They speak for themselves; and I have the proof, without a word of comment. I deem it proper, before concluding this communication, to notice some of the statements contained in your letter. You say that a performance of the promise alleged to have been made by you to the President "would have involved a resistance to law and an inconsistency with the whole history of my connection with the suspension of Mr. Stanton."

You then state that you had fears the President would, on the removal of Mr. Stanton, appoint some one in his place who would embarrass the army in carrying out the reconstruction acts, and add: "It was to prevent such an appointment, that I accepted the office of Secretary of War, *ad interim*, and not for the purpose of enabling you to get rid of Mr. Stanton by my withholding it from him in opposition to law, or, not doing so myself, surrendering it to one who would, as the statement and assumptions in your communication plainly indicate was sought."

First of all, you here admit that from the very beginning of what you term "the whole history" of your connection with Mr. Stanton's suspension, you intended to circumvent the President. It was to carry out that intent that you accepted the appointment. This was in your mind at the time of your acceptance. It was not, then, in obedience to the order of your superior, as has been heretofore supposed, that you assumed the duties of the office. You knew it was the President's purpose to prevent Mr. Stanton from resuming the office of Secretary of War, and you intended to defeat that purpose.

You accepted the office, not in the interest of the President, but of Mr. Stanton. If this purpose, so entertained by you, had been confined to yourself; if, when accepting this office, you had have done so with a mental reservation to frustrate the President, it would have been a tacit deception. In the ethics of some persons such a course is allowable. But you cannot stand upon that questionable ground. The "history" of your connection with the transaction, as written by yourself, place you in a different predicament, and shows that you not only concealed your design from the President, but induced him to suppose that you would carry out his purpose to keep Mr. Stanton out of office by retaining it yourself, after an attempted restoration by the Senate, so as to require Mr. Stanton to establish his right by judicial decision.

I now give that part of this "history," as written by yourself in your letter of the 28th ultimo: "Some time after I assumed the duties of Secretary of War *ad interim*, the President asked me my views as to the course Mr. Stanton would have to pursue, in case the Senate should not concur in his suspension, to obtain possession of his office. My reply was, is substance, that Mr. Stanton would have to appeal to the courts to reinstate him, illustrating my position by citing the ground I had taken in the case of the Baltimore police commissioners."

Now, at that time, as you admit in your letter of the 3d instant, you held the office for the very object of defeating an appeal to the courts. In that letter you say that in occupying the office one motive was to prevent the President from appointing some other person who would retain possession, and thus make judicial proceedings necessary.

You know the president was unwilling to trust the office with any one who would not, by holding it, compel Mr. Stanton to resort to the courts. You perfectly understood that in this interview, "some time" after you accepted the office, the President, not contented with your silence, desired an expression of your views, and you answered him that Mr. Stanton "would have to appeal to the courts." If the President had reposed confidence *before* he knew your views, and that confidence had been violated, it might have been said he made a mistake; but a violation of confidence reposed *after* that conversation was no mistake of his, nor of yours. It is the fact only that needs be stated, that at the date of this conversation you did not intend to hold the office with the purpose of forcing Mr. Stanton into court, but did hold it then and had accepted it to prevent that course from being carried out. In other words, you said to the President, "that is the proper course," and you said to yourself, "I have accepted the office, and now hold it to defeat that course."

The excuse you make—a subsequent paragraph of that letter of the 28th ultimo—that afterwards you changed your views as to what would be a proper course, had nothing to do with the point now under consideration. The point is that *before* you changed your views you had secretly determined to do the very thing which at last you did—surrender the office to Mr. Stanton. You may have changed your views as to the law, but you certainly did not change your views as to the course you had marked out for yourself from the beginning. I will only notice one more statement in your letter of the 3d inst., that the performance of the promises which, it is alleged, were made by you, would have involved you in the resistance of law. I know of no statute that would have been violated had you, carrying out your promises in good faith, tendered your resignation when you concluded not to be made a party in any legal proceedings. You add: "I am in a measure confirmed in this conclusion by your recent orders directing me to disobey orders from the Secretary of War, my *superior* and your subordinate, without having countermanded his authority to issue the orders I am to disobey."

On the 24th ultimo you addressed a note to the President requesting, in writing, an order given to you verbally five days before, to disregard orders from Mr. Stanton as Secretary of War until you "knew from the President himself that they were his orders."

On the 29th, in compliance with your request, I did give you instructions in writing "not to obey any orders from the War Department assumed to be issued by the direction of the President, unless such order is known by the general commanding the armies of the United States to have been authorized by the Executive."

There are some orders which a Secretary of War may issue without the authority of the President; there are others which he issued simply as the agent of the President, and which purports to be "by direction" of the President. For such orders the President is responsible, and he should therefore know and understand what they are before giving such "directions." Mr. Stanton states, in his letter of the 4th inst., which accompanies the published correspondence, that he "has had no correspondence with the President since the 12th August last;" and he further says that since he resumed the duties of the office he has continued to discharge them "without any personal or written communication with the President;" and he adds, "no orders have been issued from this department in the name of the President with my knowledge, and I have received no orders from him."

It thus seems that Mr. Stanton now discharges the duties of the War Department without any reference to the President and without using his name.

My order to you had only reference to orders "assumed to be issued by direction of the President." It would appear from Mr. Stanton's letter that you have received no such orders from him. However, in your note to the President of the 30th ultimo, in which you acknowledge the receipt of the written order of the 29th, you say that you have been informed by Mr. Stanton that he has not received any order limiting his authority to issue orders to the army according to the practice of the Department, and state that "while this authority to the War Department is not countermanded, it will be satisfactory evidence to me that any orders issued from the War Department by direction of the President are authorized by the Executive."

The President issues an order to you to obey no order from the War Department, purporting to be made "by the direction of the President," until you have referred it to him for his approval. You reply that you have received the President's order and will not obey it, but will obey an order purporting to be given by his direction *if it comes from the War Department.* You will not obey the direct order of the President, but will obey his indirect order. If, as you say there has been a practice in the war Department to issue orders in the name of the President, without his direction, does not the precise order you have requested and have received change the practice as to the general of the army? Could not the President countermand any such commands issued to you from the War Department? If you should receive an order from the War Department, issued in the name of the President, to do a special act, and an order from the President directly, not to do the act, is there a doubt which you ought to obey?

You answer the question when you say to the President, in your letter of the 3d instant, the Secretary of War is "my superior and your subordinate," and yet you refuse obedience to the superior out of deference to the subordinate. Without further comment upon the subordinate attitude you have assumed, I am at a loss to know how you can release yourself from obedience to the orders of the President, who is made by the constitution commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and is, therefore, the official superior as well of the General of the Army as of the Secretary of War.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

General U. S. Grant, commanding armies of the United States, Washington, D. C.

Copy of letter addressed to each of the members of the Cabinet present at the conversation between the President and General Grant on the 14 of January, 1868: EXECUTIVE MANSION,

Washington, D. C., Feb. 5, 1868.

Sir: The Chronicle of this morning contains a correspondence between the President and Gen. Grant, reported from the War Department, in answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives. I beg to call your attention to that correspondence, and especially to that part of it which refers to the conversation between the President and Gen. Grant at the Cabinet meeting on the 14th of January, and to request you to state what was said in that conversation.

Very respectfully yours,

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 5, 1868.

Sir: Your note of this date was handed to me this evening. My recollection of the conversation at the Cabinet meeting, on Tuesday, the 14th of January, corresponds with your statement of it in the letter of the 31st ult., in the published correspondence. The three points specified in the letter, giving your recollection of the conversation, are correctly stated.

Very respect'y, GIDEON WELLES.

To the President.

TREASURY DEPT., Feb. 9, 1868.

Sir: I have received your note of the 5th inst., calling my attention to the correspondence between yourself and General Grant, published in the Chronicle of yesterday, especially to that part of it which relates to what occurred at "Cabinet meeting" on Tuesday, the 14th ultimo, and requesting me to state what was said in the conversation referred to.

I cannot undertake to state the precise language used, but I have no hesitation in saying that your account of the conversation, given in your letter to General Grant of the 31st ultimo, substantially, and in all important particulars, accords with my recollection of it.

With great respect, your obedient servant. HUGH MCCULLOCH.

To the President.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT,

Washington, Feb. 6, 1868.

Sir: I am in receipt of your letter of February, calling my attention to the correspondence published in the Chronicle between the President and General Grant, and especially to that part of it which refers to the conversation between the President and General Grant at the Cabinet meeting on Tuesday, the 14th of January, with a request that I state what was said in that conversation.

In reply, I have the honor to state that I have read carefully the correspondence in question, and particularly the letter of the President to General Grant, dated January 31, 1868.

The following extract from your letter of the 31st of January to General Grant is, according to my recollection, a correct statement of the conversation that took place between the President and General Grant in the Cabinet meeting on the 14th of January last. In the presence of the Cabinet the President asked General Grant whether "in conversation which took place after his appointment as secretary of War *ad interim* he did not agree either to remain at the head of the War Department and abide any judical proceedings that might follow the non-concurrence by the Senate in Mr. Stanton's suspension, and should he wish not to become involved in such a controversy, to put the President in the same position with repect to the office as he occupied previous to General Grant's appointment, by returning it to the President in time to anticipate such action by the Senate."

This General Grant admitted. The President then asked General Grant if at the conference on the preceding Saturday he had not, to avoid misunderstanding, requested General Grant to state what he intended to do; and further, if in reply to that inquiry he (General Grant) had not referred to their former conversations, saying that from them the President understood his position, and that his (General Grant's) action would be consistent with the understanding which had been reached. To these General Grant replied in the affirmative. The President asked General Grant if at the conclusion of their interview on Saturday it was not understood that they were to have another conference on Monday, before final action by the Senate in the case of Mr. Stanton. General Grant replied that such was the understanding, but that he did not suppose the Senate would act so soon; that on Monday he had been engaged in a conference with General Sherman, and was occupied with "many little matters," and asked "if General Sherman had not called on that day."

I take this mode of complying with the request contained in the President's letter to me, because my attention has been called to the subject before, when the correspondence between the President and General Grant was under consideration.

Very respectfully, your obediant servant, ALEXANDER W. RANDALL, Postmaster General.

DEPARTMENT OE THE INTERIOR,

Washington, D. C. Feb. 6, 1868,

Sir: I am in receipt of yours of yesterday calling my attention to a correspondence between yourself and General Grant published in the Chronicle newspaper, and especially to that part of said correspondence "which referred to the conversation between the President and General Grant at the Cabinet meeting on Tuesday, the 14th of January," and requesting me "to state what was said in that connection."

In reply, I submit the following statement: At the Cabinet meeting on Tuesday, the 14th January, 1868, General Grant appeared and took his accustomed seat at the board. When he had been reached in the order of business, the President asked him, as usual, if he had anything to present. In reply the general, after referring to a note which he had that morning addressed to the President, enclosing a copy of the resolution of the Senate refusing to concur in the reasons for the suspension of Mr. Stanton, proceeded to say that he regarded his duties as Secretary of War *ad interim* terminated by that resolution, and that he could not lawfully exercise such duties for a moment after the adoption of the resolution reached him last night, and that this morning he had gone to the War department, entered the secretary's room, bolted one door on the inside, locked the other on the outside, delivered the key to the adjutant general, and proceeded to the headquarters of the army and addressed the note above mentioned to the President, informing him that he (General Grant) was no longer Secretary of War *ad interim.*

The President expressed great surprise at the course which Gen. Grant had thought proper to pursue, and, addressing himself to the General, proceeded to, say in substance, that he had anticipated such action on the part of the Senate, and being very desirous to have the constitutionality of the tenure-of-office bill tested, and his right to suspend or remove a member of the Cabinet decided by the judicial tribunals of the country, he had, some time ago, and shortly after Gen. Grant's appointment as Secretary of War *ad interim*, asked the General what his action would be in the event that the Senate should refuse to concur in the suspension of Mr. Stanton, and that the General had then agreed either to remain at the head of the War Department till a decision could be obtained from the court, or resign the office in order that the case might be decided by the court; that Mr. Stanton would have to appeal to the court to reinstate him in office; that the *ins* would remain in until they could be displaced and the *outs* put in by legal proceedings; and that he *then* thought so, and had agreed that if he should change his mind he would notify the President in time to make another appointment; but that, at the time of the first conversation, he had not looked very closely into the law; that it had recently been discussed by the newspapers, and that this had induced him to examine it more carefully, and that he had come to the conclusion that if the Senate should refuse to concur in the suspension Mr. Stanton would thereby be reinstated, and that he (Grant) could not continue to act as Secretary of War *ad interim* without subjecting himself to fine and imprisonment; and that he came over on Saturday to inform the President of the change in his views, and did so inform him; that the President replied that he had not suspended Mr. Stanton under the tenure-of-office bill, but under the constitution, and had appointed him—Grant—by virtue of the authority derived from the constitution, &c.; that they continued to discuss the matter some time, and finally he left without any conclusion having been reached, expecting to see the President again on Monday. He then proceeded to explain why he had not called on the President on Monday, saying that he had had a long interview with General Sherman; that various little matters had occupied his time till it was late, and that he did not think the Senate would act so soon, and asked "Did not General Sherman call on you on Monday?" I do not know what passed between the President and General Grant on Saturday except as I learned it from the conversation between them at the Cabinet meeting on Tuesday, and the foregoing is substantially what then occurred. The precise words used on the occasion are not, of course, given exactly in the order which they were spoken, but the ideas expressed and the facts stated are faithfully preserved and presented.

I have honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

O. H. BROWNING.

The President.

Mr. Seward writes a long letter which substantially corroborates the statements of the President and Messrs. Welles, McCulloch, Randall and Browning.

To all of this, Gen. Grant has nothing to answer except, that he does not, to quote his own language, "admit anything in these where *they differ from anything heretofore stated by me.*" In other words, in Gen. Grant's ethics, "a lie well stuck to is as good as the truth." He winds up in the following craw-fishing style:

"Disclaiming any intention now, or heretofore, of disobeying any legal order of the President distinctly communicated, I remain very respectfully your obediant servant,

U. S. GRANT, General.

Ah! ha!

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.

SENATE—Mr Trumbull, from the Committe on the Judiciary, reported the bill to supply vacancies in the executive department, in certain cases. He gave notice that he would call it up at an early day. A memorial was presented by the Chair, and appropriately referred, from the New England Manufacturing company of Massachusetts, asking an entire revision of the revenue department. Also, one from certain citizens setting forth reasons why the Constitution should be so changed as to acknowledge God and religion.

HOUSE—The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill concerning the rights of American citizens in the foreign States. Mr. Jencks addressed the House in advocacy of the substitute proposed by him. Mr. Wilson (Iowa) moved that the bill and pending amendments be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union as a special order. Mr. Banks stated that the Committee on Foreign Affairs had had a regular meeting this morning, and desired to have the bill re-committed, with all the above amendments, and he asked the gentiemen from Iowa to substitute that motion for his. Mr. Wilson said he would allow the motion to be offered as an amendment, so that the sense of the House might be taken upon it.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.

SENATE—Messrs. Trumbull, Conklin and Williams presented memorials of officers of the volunteer army protesting against the passage of the bill introduced by Mr. Wilson, relative to communication for pay &c., setting forth that their claims are equitable and grow out of a law of Congress, the decision of which is now pending in the supreme court. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

HOUSE.—Mr. Wood offered a resolution directing General Grant to furnish all correspondence, by telegraph, or otherwise, between himself and General Hancock, relating to the removal of councilmen in New Orleans. Adopted. Mr. Logan introduced a joint resolution providing that from and after the first of June next all United States bonds shall pay an interest tax of two per cent, to be collected by deducting one per cent. semi-annually from the coupons at the Treasury. Referred to the committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Covode presented a communication giving the history of whisky frauds in New Orleans. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. Mr. Clark, of Kentucky, introduced a bill to abolish and forever prohibit the system of peonage and Indian slaveay in New Mexico. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.

SENATE.—The Senate is not in session to-day.

HOUSE.—Mr. Miller presented the petition of sundry citizens of Pennsylvania, asking for an adjustment of the revenue laws so as to keep the balance of the trade in favor of the United States. The House resumed the consideration of the election case from Kentucky, the contestant, Mr. Samuel E. Smith, being entitled to the floor. Mr Smith addressed the House, insisting upon the public importance of the question involved, and disclaiming being interested by personal motives.

Gen. M'Clellan and the Mission to England.

WASHINGTON, February 16.—There seems to be no doubt that the appointment of minister to England has been tendered to General George B. McClellan, but nothing definite has yet been heard from him as to its acceptance. The resignation of Mr. Adams, it has been ascertained from an official source, takes place in April,

Great Democratic Victory at Reading: The City Swept: A Gain of Four Hundred and One.

READING, Feb. 15.—The election for Auditor, Councilmen, and others, took place yesterday. The Democrats swept the city and routed the Radicals, horse, foot, and dragoon.

The Auditor, Hiester M. Nagle, was elected by a majority of 382. Last year the Radical majority was 19, which makes a clear Democratic gain of 401 over the vote of last fall.

There were no local issues to influence the election. The battle was fought out squarely, on the grounds of principle. Both sets of candidates were trustworthy.

There is great rejoicing here over the result. The majority will be increased when the great and final contest comes.

A WAR ON HUMANITY.—The New York World publishes a letter from a Georgia correspondent which presents a very dark side of the reconstruction policy. It appears that in Mississippi a trifling gift of sugar and tea by Gen. Gillem to the State Insane Asylum reveals the fact that such articles are almost unknown to the patients in that institution, and that it is only by the most rigid economy that the bare necessaries of life can be furnished them. After detailing a similar case in Georgia, the editor adds:

"As no power is given these commandants to fully relieve such necessities, and as State appropriations are exhausted, it is not impossible that the most painful distresses may be felt by just those very classes that in any decent community are the most fully provided for and watched over. That these disgraceful probabilities are the legitimate result of congressional reconstruction cannot be denied, and we beg any man who has the honor and fair fame of his country at heart to reflect if the existence of these wrongs in two States does not argue for their perpetration in all the other States where the same general cause is at work."

—A specific against falling on ice may be found in the old penitential recipe, sackcloth and ashes; sackcloth for the soles and ashes for the streets.

NEWS AND OTHER ITEMS.

—A planter, residing near Beaufort, S. C., went to recover his mules, which were stolen by a party of negroes, last week. He was met by a large force of freedmen, who wrested his gun from his hands and shot him dead on the spot.

—The New Orleans colored Alderman Dumas, who refused to accept the nomination for Lieutenant Governor, on the ground that he was "a candidate for Governor only," is among the persons just removed from office by General Hancock for "contempt of orders from headquarters."

—The following prices are paid for labor in Austin, Nevada: Ordinary labor $3.50 a day, or $60 and found per month; skillful miners, $4 to $5 per day; carpenters, $5 to $7 per day; wood in quantities, to mills, &c., $6 per cord; hay, of which there is plenty, $30 per ton; flour, 11 cents per pound; bacon, 30 cents; good board per week, $10; poor board, $6.

—The men's boot, shoe and gaiter makers in New York have been on a strike since last Monday week, and some 600 men are idle. They have struck against a reduction of wages of 20 per cent, proposed by the employers.

—A gluttonous Rhode Islander, named Hodijah Blake, devoured a turkey weighing nearly eight pounds at one sitting, last Monday. It only took half an hour to complete the job, and his price was fifty dollars.

—The daughter of a Maine clergyman eloped the other day while her parents were at a funeral. The bridegroom was arrested immediately after the marriage on a charge of horse stealing.

—The Mahometans are excited over the fact that the Sultan went out to dine with a subject, a mark of condescension which is utterly at variance with all the traditions of the Moslem faith.

—The underground railway of London, during the five years of its existence, has carried eighty millions of passengers, at an average speed of sixteen miles per hour, and without the loss of a single life.

—Snow and strawberries seldom come together. On January 29 the editor of the New Orleans Picayune had on his table snow-balls and strawberries, the latter raised in the open air.

—The annual report of the Idaho territorial treasurer places the territorial debt at somewhat over $13,000.—Utah, on the contrary, owes nothing, but has $16,000 in the treasury.

—The Wisconsin Legislature has passed a law to prohibit the locking of cars while in motion, and prohibiting the use of kerosene in lighting cars.

—The Washington correspondent of the radical Chicago Republican says that Mr. Washburne wrote all General Grant's letters to the President.

—The Raleigh (N. C.) Standard says there are five hundred persons in Wake county who are "suffering the most acute pangs of cold and hunger."

—A Lancashire woman recently starved to death because she was a relation of a member of Parliament and wouldn't go to the poorhouse.

—The Boston ice crop this season is the largest and best ever gathered. Ice twenty-two inches in thickness was cut at Wenham Lake on Saturday.

—In the late large fire at Wilmington, N. C., twelve persons are supposed to have perished. Five bodies have already been recovered from the ruins.

—New Orleans claims to possess more miles of street railway than any city of its size in the world.

ANOTHER REVOLUTION.—The New York Journal of Commerce, which has all along been hopeful that the troubles which now beset the country, as the fruit of radical policy, would blow over, begins now to take the alarm. So we infer from the following note of warning which it places conspicuously at the head of its leading editorial column:

"It looks as if the zeal of those who care more for party supremacy than for the most vital interests of the country, and who would rather ruin the land we love than resign their rule over it, was about to plunge them headlong into a course that must end in revolution. Those who have hitherto been the most hopeful are now gloomy and despondent, for madness seems to rule the hour, and the folly of our legislators appears to be without restraint. If the country must pass through the fire before peace and unity can be restored, perhaps it may as well come now as ever."

CHILDREN'S LIVES SAVED FOR 50 CENTS.—Thousands of Children die annually of Croup. Now, Mothers, if you spend 50 cents, and always have a bottle of Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment in the house, you never need fear losing your little one when attacked with this complaint It is now 20 years since I have put up my Liniment, and never heard of a child dying of Croup when my Liniment was used; but hundreds of cases of cures have been reported to me, and many state if it was $10 per bottle they would not be without it. Besides which, it is a certain cure for Cuts, Burns, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throats, Swellings, Mumps, Colic, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Spasms, Old Sores, and Pains in the Back and Chest. No one once tries it who is ever without it. It is warranted perfectly safe to take internally. Full Directions with every bottle. Sold by the Druggists. Depot, 56 Cortlandt Street New York. feb21ml.

SUDDEN DEATH is the fate of every fibre upon which the

Caustic Poison

of an ordinary hair dye falls. There is no

Ressurrection

for the filaments thus blighted. But, as it were,

in the Twinkling of an Eye,

hair of any obnoxious color is changed to a

Rich and Glorious Hue,

and at the same time vitalized and improved by the use of

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE,

nature's safe ally, and beauty's regenerator Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, 68 Maiden Lane, New York. Sold by all Druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers. feb21ml

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FACTS.

That we have unequalled facilities for conducting business to the advantage both of ourselves and patrons, we submit the following TRUTHS—well known as such to the entire business community.

1st. We have *abundant cash capital*, therefore—
2d. We are enabled to *Buy for Cash exclusively*, consequently at the *lowest possible prices*, with the markets of the entire world to select from.
3d. In this particular WE HAVE ADVANTAGES shared by no other house in our business.
4th. We sell for cash exclusively—therefore at the lowest possible prices—having no losses incurred by selling on credit, to provide for.
5th We have a business experience of a quarter of a century, having been longer established than any house in our trade in Philadelphia.
6th. Our business is thoroughly systematized, the result of long experience, which has taught us what the wants of the public are, and how best to meet them.
7th. We employ the best talent in all departments, our garments are therefore unsurpassed in style, fit and workmanship.
8th. Our business is large and constantly, increasing, enabling us to keep at all times the *largest, best assorted, and most complete stock of* MEN'S, YOUTHS', and BOYS' CLOTHING in Philadelphia, to which large daily additions are made of fresh goods, replacing those sold.
9th. For reasons already enumerated we can, and do sell clothing in every respect superior—surpassed by none, equalled by few—at prices guaranteed *in all cases lower than the the lowest elsewhere*, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.
10th. If buyers should for any cause become dissatisfied after a purchase is made, if reported within a reasonable time, we pledge ourselves, by exchange, refunding of money, or otherwise, to give full satisfaction in every case, and request that all such may be reported to us for adjustment.

CARD.—Our stock of Fall and Winter Clothing is full and complete, and selling rapidly, but is as rapidly replenished each day with fresh and desirable styles of new goods, purchased recently, for cash, at great sacrifices, enabling us to sell at prices lower than have been known for years. Congratulating our patrons upon the decline of prices, which enables us to offer superior garments *at such low rates*, we request the favor of a call.

Halfway between Fifth and Sixth streets } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA.

jan3m6*] And 600 Broadway, NEW YORK.

ADDRESS TO THE NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED whose sufferings have been protracted from hideous causes, and whose cases require prompt treatment to render existence desirable. If you are suffering or have suffered from involuntary discharges, what effect does it produce upon your general health? Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired? Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation of the heart? Does your liver, or urinary organs, or your kidneys, frequently get out of order? Is your urine sometimes thick, milky, or ropy, or is it ropy on settling? Or does a thick scum rise to the top? Or is a sediment at the bottom after it has stood awhile? Do you have spells of short breathing or dyspepsia? Are your bowels constipated? Do you have spells of fainting or rushes of blood to the head? Is your memory impaired? Is your mind constantly dwelling upon this subject? Do you feel dull, listless, moping, tired of company, of life? Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody? Does any little thing make you start or jump? Is your sleep broken or restless? Is the lustre of your eye as brilliant? The bloom on your cheek as bright? Do you enjoy yourself in society as well? Do you pursue your business with the same energy? Do you feel as much confidence in yourself? Are your spirits dull and flagging, at times flits or melancholy? If so, do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia. Have you restless nights? Your back weak, your knees weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsia or liver-complaint?

Now, reader, self-abuse, venereal diseases badly cured, and sexual excesses, are all capable of producing a weakness of the generative organs. The organs of generation, when in perfect health, make the man. Did you ever think that those bold, defiant, energetic, persevering, successful business men are always those whose generative organs are in perfect health? You never hear such men complain of being melancholy, of nervousness, of palpitation of the heart. They are never afraid they cannot succeed in business; they don't become sad and discouraged; they are always polite and pleasant in the company of ladies, and look you and them right in the face—none of your downcast looks or any other meanness about them. I do not mean those who keep the organs inflamed by running to excess. These will not only ruin their constitutions, but also those they do business with or for.

How many men from badly-cured diseases, from the effects of self-abuse and excesses, have brought about that state of weakness in those organs that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other disease—idiocy, lunacy, paralysis, spinal affections, suicide, and almost every other form of disease which humanity is heir to, and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever suspected, and have doctored for all but the right one.

Diseases of these organs require the use of a diuretic. HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is the great Diuretic, and is a certain cure for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating and no matter how long standing.

If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and the health and happiness, and that of Posterity, depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu, established upward of 18 years, prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist,
594 Broadway, New York, and
104 South 10th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PRICE—$1.25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6 50, delivered to any address. Sold by all Druggists everywhere. mar8,'67y1

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON will send (free of charge) to all who desire it, the prescription with the directions for making and using the simple remedy by which he was cured of a lung affection and that dread disease Consumption. His only object is to benefit the afflicted and he hopes every sufferer will try this prescription, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Please address Rev. EDWARD A WILSON, No. 165 South Second Street, Williamsburgh, New York. sep13m8

ITCH! ITCH!! ITCH!!!—*Scratch! Scratch!! Scratch!!!*—In from 10 48 hours

WHEATON'S OINTMENT	cures	THE ITCH.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT	cures	SALT RHEUM.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT	cures	TETTER.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT	cures	*Barbers' Itch.*
WHEATON'S OINTMENT	cures	*Old Sores.*
WHEATON'S OINTMENT	cures	*Every kind of Humor like Magic.*

Price, 50 cents a box; by mail, 60 cents. Address WEEKS & POTTER, No. 170 Washington Street, Boston, Mass. For sale by all Druggists. sep20,'67y1

INFORMATION.—Information guaranteed to produce a luxuriant growth of hair upon a bald head or beardless face, also a recipe for the removal of Pimples, Blotches, Eruptions, etc., on the skin, leaving the same soft, clear, and beautiful, can be obtained without charge by addressing THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist, 823 Broadway, New York. sep13m8

CANCER, SCROFULA, &c., CURED.—☞ Persons afflicted with Cancer, Scrofula, Tumors, Eruptions, &c., are CURED by the use of Dr. GREENE'S ELECTRO-MEDICATED BATHS and Indian Vegetable remedies which cleanse the blood of all Humors, Mercury, Lead, &c., and restore health to invalids afflicted with every variety of disease. A book describing Cancer, Scrofula, Humors and other diseases, with their proper means of *cure*, may be obtained free at the Medical Institute, or by mail. Address Dr. R. GREENE, 16 Temple place, Boston, Mass.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.—A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN, may17,'67-1y Cedar Street, New York.

THE HEALING POOL, AND HOUSE OF MERCY.—Howard Association Reports, for YOUNG MEN, on the *crime of solitude*, and the *errors, abuses* and *diseases* which destroy the manly powers, and create impediments to *marriage*, with sure means of relief. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLON HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. jan7,'67y1.

The Bedford Gazette.

Home and Around.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP R.R. —WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—TIME TABLE.—Accommodation Train leaves Saxton at 7.35 a. m., and arrives at Huntingdon, at 9.30 a.m.; leaves Huntingdon at 4.40 p. m., and arrives at Saxton at 6.38 p. m.

Mail Train leaves Mt. Dallas at 1.00 p. m., arrives at Huntingdon at 4 17 p. m.; leaves Huntingdon at 7.50 a. m., and arrives at Mt. Dallas a 11.05 a. m.

SALE OF THE POOR HOUSE.—The Poor Directors have recommended the sale of the present Poor House Property, the purchase of a suitable farm and the erection thereon of a New Poor House; and the Grand Jury, at last term of Court, approved this recommendation. The matter will be argued before the court at the adjourned term, in March next, and should the Court also approve the recommendation, it is made the duty of the County Commissioners, by law, to carry it into effect. This is a matter of general public interest, and those opposed to the measure can be heard, if they wish, before the Court decides. After the Court decides it will be too late.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS AT CUMBERLAND.—Cumberland, Maryland, promises to become a place of considerable importance in the way of manufactories. In addition to the rolling mill for the manufacture and rerolling of iron rails; soon to be erected there by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, the *Civilian* states several parties in Wheeling have now under consideration the project of establishing in Cumberland a large nail factory, which will give employment to about six hundred hands. Another party contemplates the establishment of an extensive stove foundry, and still another intends to start a paper collar factory.

OF INTEREST TO EVERYBODY.—Since the advent of the Star Shuttle Sewing Machine in the market, about one year ago, the manufacturers have sold about Fifteen Thousand, and such unprecedent testimonials of their intrinsic worth has prompted them to enlarge the machine, and otherwise improve it, that now the Star Shuttle Sewing Machine stands without a rival. Mr. Wilson deserves great credit for assuming the responsibility in putting a Lock Stitch Shuttle Sewing Machine in the market at such a very low price, in direct competition with all the first-class and high-priced machines.

THE COLDEST DAYS.—It is stated that Friday and Saturday, the 6th and 7th inst., were the coldest days of the present winter. In the northern part of this State the thermometer marked from 15° to 20° below zero. The cold, also extended to more Southern latitudes. In Baltimore the mercury stood only 5° above zero. The present winter, therefore, bids fair to take the premium for coldness of the weather.

THE LAST WINTER MONTH.—We are now in the last winter month. Spring will be here almost "before you know it." The winter has been cold, robust and healthful, full of sparkle and oxygen. We have had snow in abundance, giving our livery men "lots" of business and our crops and meadows a covering that will double their productiveness next summer. The poor man has no better friend than the snow storms of winter, when viewed from a bread and butter stand-point.

DON'T.—Don't advertise it is a bad plan. It will call attention to your place of business, and it is much better for people who wish to trade with you to hunt you up. It gives your customers exercise and makes them healthy. Besides, if you advertise somebody will buy up your goods, and then you will have to get more, and it will be a great bother to you.

ACCORDING to the Report of the Inspectors of the Western Penitentiary, it now contains 486 criminal inmates the largest number ever reached. During the year 113 were discharged; thirty-four were pardoned; five escaped, and two died; so that the whole number of prisoners for the year was 640.—*Pittsburg Gazette.*

A BOQUET IN A SINGLE DROP OF FLUID.—An armful of roses might exhale a more overpowering odor than a single drop of Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus," but in freshness, delicacy, and pure, healthful fragrance, the drop would far transcend the flowers.—*Warsaw Mirror.*

ACCIDENT.—Passing down street, the other day, we saw a mechanic shingling a house, when suddenly his feet slipped and the poor fellow would have fallen to the ground and been killed instantly, had he not been wearing a pair of Pants from the cheap Clothing Store of R. W. Berkstresser & Co., which caught on a nail on the edge of the roof.

SPECIAL attention is invited to Confectionary Card of Sellers & Folwell, in this issue!

ASH WEDNESDAY, the first day of Lent, falls on the twenty-sixth of this month.

—It is stated that the Connecticut Fenians have 42 circles of 3,000 men, and 600 of them are enrolled in the third regiment I. R. A.

—The New Orleans Bulletin rejoices over the arrival of 89,852 bushels of corn in that city, by barges down the Mississippi, from Cairo.

—Los Angelos county, California, last year produced 1,000,000 gallons of wine and 100,000 of brandy.

—Fourteen members of the present Congress are natives of Vermont. Col. Phelps, of Maryland, is among the number.

—The city council of Memphis, Tenn., have adopted a novel mode of retrenchment. They have passed a resolution abolishing the fire department after the 1st of March next.

—The Governor of Colorado won't sign bills of divorce, and there is a great amount of suffering in consequence.

—When the Pacific railroad is completed, a traveler may go round the world in three months.

REVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

Corrected every week.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18.

FLOUR.—The quotations are—	
Northwest superfine,	\$7.00@7.50
Northwest extra,	8.00@9.00
Northwest extra family,	10.00@11.75
Penna. and West'n sup.,	7.50@8.50
Penna. and West'n extra,	8.50@9.50
Penna. and West'n family,	11.00@12.50
Penna. and West'n fancy,	13.00@15.00
Rye flour,	8.50@9.00
GRAIN.—We quote—	
Pennsylvania red, per bus.,	\$2.50@2.55
Southern "	
California, "	
White, "	
Rye, "	0.00@1.65
Corn, for yel., "	1.20@1.23
Oats, "	76@78c
PROVISIONS.—We quote—	
Mess Pork, per bbl.,	\$22.00@00.00
Bacon Hams, per lb.,	18@19c
Salt Shoulders, "	10@10½c
Prime Lard, "	13c
SEEDS.—We quote	
Cloverseed, per bus., at	\$7.50@8.00
Timothy, "	2.50@2.60
Flaxseed, "	2.45@2.50

New Advertisements.

SELLERS & FOLWELL, WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERS and FRUITERERS, No. 161 North Third Street, PHILADELPHIA.
feb21m3 ☞ Orders promptly attended to.

RARE CHANCE.—The exclusive control and sale of five valuable inventions, needed in every family, and paying large profits, can be secured, by applying either personally or by letter to J. S. LASH & Co., 727 Market St., Phila. feb21w4

BANKER'S CELEBRATED TAR, WILD CHERRY AND HOARHOUND COUGH CANDY.—This unrivalled cough candy has gained for itself a reputation second to none as a remedy for coughs, colds, sore throat, and lung disease. Sold everywhere. H. HECKERMAN & SON, wholesale agents, druggists, Bedford, Pa. feb21w2*

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of sundry writs of *Vend Exponas and Plurius Vind Exponas* to me directed, there will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 14th day of March, A. D., 1868, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following Property, viz: One lot of ground, fronting on Main Street, 90 feet and running back to an alley 210 feet, with a two story log dwelling House and Store House and a large frame stable thereon erected, adjoining lots of Joseph Weimer, on the east, an alley on the south and west; also one back lot containing three-quarters of an acre, adjoining lots of William Gilliam on the east, Josepn Barney on the west, Samuel Snively's lands on the south, situate in Clearville, Monroe twp., Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of A. M. Williams.

Also—One tract of land, containing one hundred and ninety-five acres, more or less, about forty-five acres cleared and under fence, with a one story log House and log stable and small apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Joseph Bowman, Isaac James, Mary Jones, Michael Stoner, Elias Murphey and others, situate in Southampton township, Bedford co., seized and taken into execution as the property of George W Buxton. Sheriff's office. ROBERT STECKMAN, Sh'ff [feb21w4]

THE GREAT CAUSE OF HUMAN MISERY. *Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope.—Price six cents.* A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical cure of SPERMATORRHŒA, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits, resulting from self-Indulgence or Sexual extravagance, &c.—By ROB J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the "Green Book, &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of Self-Abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife—pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically. THIS LECTURE WILL PROVE A BOON TO THOUSANDS AND THOUSANDS.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, postpaid, on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps. Also, Dr. Culverwell's 'Marriage Guide,' price 25 cents. Address the publishers, CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO., 127 Bowery, N. Y. Post Office Box 4586. aug23,'67—1y

THE PULPIT.—A 32-page Journal of Public Speaking, Pure Literature and Practical Religion, containing the best things said by the Clergy and Public Men the world over. By our plan SENT ONE YEAR FOR NOTHING. Send 10 cts with your address to "THE PULPIT COMPANY," 37 Park Row, New York.

AGENTS WANTED, Now Ready for Canvassers, "THE HISTORY OF THE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES." Its Causes, Character, Conduct, and Results. By Hon. ALEXANDER H. STEVENS. Send for Circulars, with terms, and a full description of the work. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—In Every County in the United States, A Good Man to sell by sample, CHAMBERLAIN'S COMBINATION SQUARE, PLUMB, LEVEL & BEVEL. The greatest invention of the age, and one that every Mechanic, Workman and Farmer in the land will buy. Send address, with name, State, County and Post-Office, plainly written, and we will send circulars and terms. W. S. BATCHELDER & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—133 Teachers, Students, or other intelligent Men and Women. Business pays \$100 to \$200 per month according to ability. Address ZEGLER, McCURDY & CO., 614 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

WANTED—To make an arrangement with a live man in every County, who wishes to make money, and can give good references. No capital required. Will sell a business now paying \$1,500 per month, and rely on profits for my pay. Address J. C. TILTON, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ONE DOLLAR
I XL ALL
A PRESENT OF \$25 VALUE,
Of your own selection, free of cost, for a few days' service in any town or village. Particulars and a gift sent free, by addressing with stamp, N. B. CLOUDMAN & CO., 40 Hanover St., Boston, Mass.

RED JACKET
AXE.
COLBURN'S PATENT.
Tried and not found Wanting.
We claim it will cut Twenty-Five (25) per cent. more cord wood per day than any other Axe made.

McKEESPORT, DEC. 19, 1867.
MESSRS. LIPPINCOTT & Co.
SIRS:—I have fully tried your Patent Axe and find that it is all that you claim for it. It will chop faster than any other Axe that I ever saw, and leaves the wood without sticking at all. I would not chop three days without one for the cost. I need not say any more, for any man that tries one will be satisfied. WM. KEES.

CAUTION!—The Axe and the Label are both patented. Infringers on these patents will be prosecuted according to law.—Venders or dealers, and persons using any infringement, are liable with the maker of the infringement.
For sale by all Dealers and the Manufacturers,
LIPPINCOTT & BAKEWELL,
(SUCCESSORS TO LIPPINCOTT & Co.)
Sole owners of the Patents,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

New Advertisements.

BORDENTOWN FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J. Furnishes the very best Educational Advantages in connection with a pleasant home. Board and Tuition \$208 per year. For catalogues address Rev JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., Pres't.

ONE DOLLAR! ONE DOLLAR! A Great Wonder, a Silk, Thibet or Alpacca Dress, Wool Shawl, Carpet, 50 yds. Sheeting, Family Bible, Sets Ladies Furs, Sewing Machine, Fine Wool Cloth for Gents. Suits, &c., for ONE DOLLAR EACH. Agents wanted Circulars sent free. Address G. S. WARREN & CO., Boston, Mass.

IMMENSE DOLLAR SALE OF ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN DRY AND Fancy Goods, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Albums, Leather Goods, &c., &c. Send 15 cents for one, or 10 cents each for ten or more names of articles, which we will SELL AT ONE DOLLAR EACH. Agents can purchase an article worth from \$3 to \$200, for One Dollar, according to size of club ordered. Circulars sent free. KIMBALL & CO., No. 3 Tremont Row, Boston, Mass. P. O., Box 2516

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oct25,'67

Legal Notice.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AUDITORS OF BEDFORD COUNTY.

GEORGE MARDORFF, Esq., Treasurer of Bedford county, in account with said county. from January 9. A D. 1867, to January 8, A. D. 1868.

TREASURER,	Dr.
To Balance in Treasury	\$1476 91
To amount received from A. J. Sansom, former Treasurer	100 00
To amount of tax received from collectors	
Aaron Reed. Woodbury South, 1863	910 00
Samuel Bender. Bloody Run 1864	13 70
Samuel Beckley. St. Clair do	207 32
John C Black, Bloody Run 1865	24 41
Arch. Blair, Cumberland Valley do	111 84
Henry Wertz, Harrison do	138 84
Adolphus Ake, Union do	151 15
Sam'l Crissman. Woodbury South do	11 26
E F Kerr, Bedford Borough 1866	1418 37
Henry Moses. Bedford Township do	1965 20
John C Figard, Broad Top do	690 86
Jerre Thompson. Bloody Run do	100 00
Jacob Bowser, Colerain do	1144 88
Henry Hite, Cumberland Valley do	743 04
A. W Shoemaker, Harrison do	283 20
James Fink, Hopewell do	246 62
Henry Horn. Juniata do	585 64
Jacob Evans, Londonderry do	502 49
John McClain, Liberty do	230 00
Jacob Fletcher, Monroe do	92 45
Henry Egolf, Napier do	820 84
Uriah Mellott. Providence, E do	448 36
Jos H H Sparks, Providence, W do	455 00
John Kemery, Schellsburg do	173 00
William Grissinger, Snake Spring do	823 88
Moses Tewell, Southampton do	431 43
Henry F Smith. St. Clair do	1275 25
Henry Corl, Union do	1068 15
Solomon Barley, Woodbury. M do	1650 63
Martin Brumbaugh, Woodbury, S do	1936 88
Henry Nicodemus. Bedford Bor 1867	350 00
Isaac D Earnest, Bedford Tp do	797 50
Alex Tate, Bloody Run do	225 00
John C Figard, Broad Top do	327 09
William R Green, Coaldale do	102 89
David Diehl, Colerain do	676 40
Tobias Boor, Cumberland Valley do	577 00
William Egolf, Harrison do	295 00
James Fink, Hopewell do	388 30
John Garber, Juniata do	697 10
Jacob Evans, Londonderry do	200 00
George Nycum, Monroe do	733 00
James Taylor, Napier do	751 79
Jacob Chamberlain, Providence, E do	324 00
Joseph Weaverling, Providence, W do	290 00
Peter Dewalt, Schellsburg do	91 00
Harrison Hartley, Snake Spring do	425 00
Henry Bennett, Southampton do	140 75
Joseph Claar, Union do	625 00
Solomon Barley, Woodbury, M do	488 73
Josiah Ritchey, Woodbury, S do	860 00
Samuel Slick, St. Clair do	750 00
To money received from Good Templars, for rent	22 00
To money borrowed from Michael S Ritchey	300 00
To money borrowed from John Sill	1000 00
To money borrowed from John Kemery	2000 00
To money received from J. B Farquhar, former Treasurer	925 00
To money received from Episcopal church, for fuel in Court House	5 50
To fines in case of Charleston, Smith and Bagley	7 00
To costs recovered from Peter Foedder	80 00
To money received for Huckster's Licenses	213 00
To money received by sale of unseated lands	10 79
Total charges,	\$34911 40

TREASURER,	Cr.
On sundry checks drawn by the Commissioners, as follows, viz:	
Paid Grand Jurors, February term	152 58
Petit Jurors. February term	345 09
Petit Jurors. February Special term	356 23
Grand Jurors. April term	140 61
Petit Jurors, April term	310 26
Grand Jurors, September term	185 76
Petit Jurors, September term	*367 29
Grand Jurors, November term	178 94
Petit Jurors, November term	387 02
Petit Jurors, adjourned Court	318 77
Isaac Kensinger, Jury Commissioner	125 90
William Kirk, Jury Commissioner	121 00
J. G. Fisher, clerk to Jury Commission'rs	64 30
M A Points clerk to Jury Commission'rs	30 00
Preparing assessment book, correcting assessment, making out and distributing duplicates and services at special terms,	94 00
Tipstaves	258 50
Talesmen	54 37
Court-crier	143 99
Fox and wild cat scalps	413 96
Assessors making assessment returns	1010 90
Constables' returns	383 34
Michael Wertz, Commissioner's salary	230 90
David Howsare, Commissioner's salary	209 10
Michael S Ritchey, Commissioner's salary,	191 80
Peter M Barton, Commissioner's salary	34 00
J G Fisher, cl'k. to Commissioners	380 00
R Steckman, Sheriff. boarding prisoners	933 25
R Steckman. Sheriff, carrying prisoners to Western Penitentiary	908 00
Expenses of Spring election	262 18
Expenses of General election,	330 26
Charles Merwine, services as janitor	91 25
Additional Insurance of Court House and Jail	21 35
W S Fluck, costs as Sheriff	22 93
Daniel Border, cleaning and repairing Court House clock	3 50
O E Shannon, fees as Prothonotary	150 00
E F Kerr, attorney to Commissioners	100 00
Holding Special election in Providence W	11 32
A Mower, for election returns from Rainsburg Bor	2 30
J B Fluck, commissioner to divide Woodbury. M	15 00
Daniel Barley	15 00
G. W. Williams	15 00
Costs in commonwealth cases	2071 96
Fees of Justices and constables in commonwealth cases	19 95
Wood and coal, for public buildings, and hauling same	170 53
Interest on money borrowed from John Sill	160 00
W G Perry, record books for Proth'tary's office	82 50
Expressage	2 20
Seals and presses for Prothonotary's office	94 25
J W Dickerson, docket fees	52 97
Samuel Roberts, commissioner to divide Southampton Tp	4 00
J B Fluck, commissioner to divide Southampton township	7 00
Jacob Fries, erecting Hopewell bridge	3700 00
Harry Drollinger mason work at Hopewell bridge	3084 25
George Gibbony, building bridge at Roades' Mill	2066 66
Work done upon bridge at Mowry's in Juniata	700 00
Work done upon bridge at Statler's, in Napier	19 20
Bridge expenses	64 00
Bridge views	28 00
Road views	237 50
Joshua Mower, cleaning and scrubbing Court House	42 00
Mary Morris, cleaning and scrubbing Court House	37 00
William Troutman, work done at jail	28 00
Joshua Mower, work done at jail	13 00
Rewards and mileage, arresting horse-thieves and prisoners	134 04
Expenses at bridge sales	49 40
Keeping prisoners in Western Penitentiary	412 67
George Mardorff, costs in Johnson Barnes' case	3 75
J W Dickerson, attorney to Commissioners	75 00
J W Dickerson, percentage on collections,	30 00
Durborrow & Lutz, advertising	603 50
Meyers & Mengel, advertising	568 30
do do blank printing	136 50
Bridge plank	10 00
I F Grove, boarding Jurors	8 00
Inquest on body of Harry Tipper	16 45
Charles Crothers, bounty and interest	36 25
Plastering and spouting Jail, grading and curbing pavement, sand and brick and hauling same	121 60
Expenses at Jail	71 2
Revenue stamps, postage, Stationery, &c.	62 80
E F Kerr, services as attorney	114 50
E F Kerr, for use of county	13 50
E F Kerr, costs on judgment vs. collectors	13 75
Lumber and plank	13 27
P Huzzard, table & book-case	12 50
Repairing bridge at Lyons'	6 00
Telegraphing after prisoners	8 75
Thomas Hughes, work at bridge	20 00
Hobbling prisoners and making chains and blacksmithing	21 15
Removing prisoners from Cumberland to county Jail	56 80
Removing prisoners from Fulton county to county Jail	47 20
Rapairs in Prothonotary office	17 50
A Ake money overpaid on duplicates	1 00
Samuel Beckley, money overpaid on duplicates	1 80
Henry Egolf, money overpaid on duplicates	10
Henry Moses, money over paid on county tax	66 55
Money overpaid on militia	3 67
George Mardorff money overcredited on duplicate of H Moses	69 65
James Fink, money overpaid on militia tax	1 53
Solomon Shrader, money overpaid on duplicates	3 95
Moses Tewell, money overpaid on duplicates	2 70
Jacob Fletcher, money overpaid on duplicate	3 16
A Blair, money overpaid on duplicate	6 47
Henry Hite, money overpaid on County tax	4 72
Henry F. Smith, money overpaid on State tax	2 04
J Fisher, money overpaid on duplicate	2 51
Bill of goods for prisoners, jail and court house	132 49
John Kauffman and J Beneigh, damages on road	35 00

Legal Notices.

Plank for bridge at Bloody Run	7 75
R Steckman, Sheriff, summoning Jurors	127 43
Roofing laths	38 60
Jos. W Tate, money wrongly paid on deed,	20 09
Job Mann, money wrongly paid on deed,	8 57
Lewis Fluck, work done at Hopewell bridge	20 00
George Roades, rip-rapping bridge at Stonerstown	65 00
Expenses of holding appeals	150 00
Expenses of holding county Institute	29 13
Treasurer's salary	300 00
Revenue stamps, postage &c	30 00
Bank note detector	1 50
George Mardorff, refunding loss of note stolen	20 00
Auditors and clerk	140 00
Charles Merwine, attending auditors	6 00
Total credits	26099 71
Charges \$34911 40	
Credits 26099 71	
Balance in county treasury	\$8811 69

Moneys due and owing to Bedford County from Collectors, and others, for 1867 and previous years.

From Collectors:	*State.*	*Co'y.*	*Mil'a.*
J A Osborne, Broadtop, 1857,	\$ 76 01	\$ 106 69	\$
L Evans, B. T, 1858,	230 46	289 67	
S Beckley, St.Cl'r,1864,	~8 46	2 91	*11 39
U H Akers, Bed. B --			*281 85
J C Black. B.Run,1865,			7 77
A Blair, C.Valley, do		46 00	
J C Figart, B.Top,1866,			25 00
J Thompson, B. R., do	43 36	77 70	12 00
Jac Bowser, Cole'n. do	346 92		32 00
J H H Sparks, P.W.,do		269 70	
J Kemery,Schellsb'g.do	42 98	11 87	3 50
H Corl, Union tp., do	26 61		
H Nicodemus,B B ,1867,		870 33	28 50
E F Kerr, do 1866,	249 37		19 27
I D Earnest B.T.,1867,		984 16	42 50
A Tate, B. Run., do		165 67	8 50
	\$1109 88		
J C Figart, Broad Top, 1867,		1650 49	13 00
David Diehl, Colerain, do		454 14	28 00
Tobias Boor, Cumb. Valley do		487 99	55 50
Wm. Egolf. Harrison, do		185 02	37 50
James Fink, Hopewell, do		201 27	19 50
John Garber, Juniata, do		38 14	59 00
Jacob Evans, Londonderry, do		595 30	27 00
J T Shirley, Liberty, do		404 78	44 00
George Nycum. Monroe, do		119 42	35 00
James Taylor, Napier. do		424 58	27 50
J Chamberlain, Prov. E, do		278 31	15 00
Jos Weaverling, Prov. W, do		187 58	20 50
S S Fluck, Saxton, do		130 60	18 50
Peter Dewalt, Schellsburg, do		140 51	3 50
H Hartley, Snake Spring, do		306 00	28 50
H Bennett, Southampton, do		540 46	51 00
Joseph Claar, Union, do		327 34	36 50
Sol. Barley, Woodbury, M. do		1587 56	33 50
Jos. Ritchey, Woodbury, S. do		995 63	42 00
Sam'l W. Sleck, St Clair, do		617 28	65 00
[*Bounty.]		\$12581 26	\$839 04

Amount due on County tax	\$12581 26
amount due on State tax	1109 88
amount due on Militia tax	839 04
amount due on Bounty tax	246 24
amount due from J. B. Farquhar, former treasurer	87 97
Total due county	\$14 914 39
Money owed by Bedford County.	
John Sill, on note	3000 00
John Kemery, on note	2000 00
Total indebtedness	\$5000 00

Bedford County, SS.

The undersigned auditors of said county, do certify, that, in pursuance of the Acts of Assembly, in such cases made and provided, they met at the Court House in the Borough of Bedford and did audit and adjust the accounts of George Mardorff Treasurer of said county for the year, A. D. 1867, as contained in the foregoing statements, and that they have examined the foregoing accounts due to and owed by said county and that they have found the same to be correct.

Witness our hands, this 10th day of January, A. D. 1868.
JAMES MATTINGLY,
JOHN D. LUCAS,
S. WHIP,
Attest—W. C. Schaeffer, Cl'k. Auditors.

To the Auditor General of Pennsylvania:

GEORGE MARDORFF, Esq., Treasurer of Bedford county in account with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, from January 9, 1867, to January 8, 1868.

Treasurer,	Cr.
By receipt of State Treasurer	3500 00
By receipt of State Treasurer	3500 00
By receipt of State Treasurer	702 00
By receipt of State Treasurer for annuities	260 00
Associate Judges' salary	559 50
Treasurers' percentage	85 22
	\$8606 72

Merchants' Licenses.

Treasurer,		Dr.
To aggregate amount assessed for the year 1867		910 00
Treasurer,		Cr.
By Treasurer's percentage	45 50	
Durborrow & Lutz, advertising list of retailers,	14 70	
Meyers & Mengel, do	14 70	
By receipt of State Treasurer	500 00	574 90
Balance due State,		\$335 10

Tavern Licenses.

Treasurer,		Dr.
To aggregate amount assessed for 1867,		\$515 00
Treasurer,		Cr.
By Treasurer's percentage,	25 75	
By receipt of State Treasurer	500 00	525 75
Credit by balance,		\$10 75

Eating Houses.

Treasurer,	Dr.
To aggregate amount assessed for 1867,	80 00
Treasurer,	Cr.
By Treasurer's percentage,	4 00
Balance due State	\$76 00

Banking Houses.

Treasurer,	Dr.
To aggregate amount assessed for 1867,	20 00
Treasurer,	Cr.
By Treasurer's percentage,	1 00
Balance due State,	\$19 00

Treasurer,	Dr.
To balance in County Treasury,	8811 69
Treasurer,	Cr.
By sundry payments to Commonwealth on indebtedness	8186 72
Net balance in County Treasury	\$624 97

Bedford County, SS.

The undersigned Auditors of said County do hereby, certify that, in pursuance of the Acts of Assembly, in such cases made and provided, they met at the Court House in the borough of Bedford and did audit and adjust the accounts between George Mardorff, Treasurer of said county and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as contained in the foregoing statements.

Witness our hands this 9th day of January, 1868.
JOHN D. LUCAS,
JAMES MATTINGLY,
S. WHIP,
Attest—W. C. SCHAEFFER, Cl'k. Auditors.
Feb7w4

LIST OF JURORS drawn for an Adjourned Court, 1st Monday, 2nd day of March. A. D. 1868.

Bedford Tp.—Ezra Williamson, George Mann, Michael Nawgel.
Broad Top—James A. Horton, John L. Tobias.
Coaldale—Walter Whitney.
Colerain—A. C. James, William S. Beegle, J. H. Cessna, John Shafer of Jno., Geo. W. Cessna.
Cumb. Valley—Weaver B. Cessna, Francis Growaen.
Juniata—William Kinsey, Leonard Bittner, Henry Hillegas, Joseph Barclay, John Garber.
Liberty—David Steel.
Monroe—Elias Nycum, Daniel Miller, David Barkman.
Napier—Thomas Cleaver, William H. Shafer, John S. Stuckey, Richard M. Mullin, Edmund S. Blackburn.
Providence E.—William Gracy.
Providence W.—Daniel Sams, James Calhoun, Snake Spring Daniel R. Snyder.
St. Clair—John Wolf, B. R. Henderson. William Oster.
Saxton—Jacob Raum.
Woodbery M.—Thomas Watson.
Woodberry S.—William Tetwiler, Josiah Ritchey.

Drawn & certified at Bedford, this 18th day of December, A. D. 1868.
ISAAC KENSINGER.
WILLIAM KIRK.
Jury Com'rs.
Attest: JON. G. FISHER, Clerk. jan17w4

TAVERN LICENSE.—Notice is hereby given that the following named persons have made application for license, to be granted at February Sessions (Adjourned Court) 24 day of March, A. D. 1868.
Lewis Long, Londonderry tp., Tavern.
feb7w4 O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.

THE NORTHERN MONTHLY, a high-toned Literary Magazine; \$3 a year. The American Agriculturist sent one year free to new subscribers to Northern Monthly. Office 37 Park Row, N. Y. Sample copy 25 cts.

Notices, &c.

FOR RENT.—A commodious Brick House for rent in Bedford Borough. Apply soon to T. H. & N. J. LYONS. feb7 3t

ALLEGHANY MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY.—The Spring Quarter will open Monday April 6 h.

Students prepared to teach, to enter college, or to engage in business avocations.

TERMS moderate.

The Principal is prepared to accommodate eight Boarders.

For further information, address J W HUGHES. feb7m2 Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The association of the subscribers in the practice of Dentistry, has expired by limit of agreement, and all persons indebted to the firm are requested to make payment as soon as possible.
C. N. HICKOK.
Bedford, Feb. 1, '68 J. G. MINNICH, Jr.

☞ My late partner, Dr. Minnich, having located at Bloody Run, I recommend him to the citizens of that place, as well qualified to engage in the duties of his profession. C. N. HICKOK. feb7w3

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned. by the Register of Bedford county, upon the estate of Richard Foor, late of East Providence township, deceased.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims can present them, duly authenticated for settlement.
jan17w6* RICHARD T. FOOR, Adm'r.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary to the estate of Joseph Sellers, late of Bedford township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims thereon will present them, duly authenticated, for settlement.
JOHN S. SPROAT,
J. T GEPHART,
jan17w6* WM. SHAFER, Ex'rs.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary to the estate of Philip Devore, late of Londonderry twp., dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement
JACOB L. ALBRIGHT,
feb14w6* JOSIAH MILLER, Ex'rs.

STRAY STEER.—Came to the premises of the undersigned, in Union tp., Bedford county, during the month of October last, a BLACK STEER, one year old, with white spots, a white forehead, left ear split, and right ear cut off straight. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take it away, otherwise it will be disposed of according to law. THOS. H. STIFFLER. feb14w3*

AN ELECTION for five Managers of the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike Road Company, will be held at the public house of E. Brosius, in McConnellsburg, on Monday, the 2nd day of March, next, between the hours of 10 A. M., and 1 o'clock, P. M., of said day.
feb14w3 T. B. KENNEDY, Pres't.

ELECTION.—The Stockholders of the Bedford and Stoystown Turnpike Road Company, will meet at the House of B E Isall, in the Borough of Schellsburg, on the first Monday in March, between the hours of twelve and two o'clock, to elect five managers, for the ensuing year.
Feb17w3* A. E. SCHELL, Sec'y.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing between Richard Langdon and James G Slenker, under the style and title of Langdon and Slenker, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be continued by the said Richard Langdon.
RICHARD LANGDON.
JAS. G. SLENKER.
Riddlesburg, Pa., Oct. 11, '67.—m3

LIST OF CAUSES put down for trial at Adjourned Court March 2nd, 1868.

Thos. B Keating	vs Bedford R. R. Co.
Wm Rogers	vs Riddlesburg Coal Co.
C Fockler & Son	vs Roads & Fockler.
Geo. W. Walker	vs Jacob Witt.
Henry Wertz	vs Wilson Hafer.
Riddlesburg C & I Co	vs Broadtop C & I Co.
Simon Walter et al	vs Helsel & Burket.
Robert Steckman	vs James Williams et al.
Francis M. Diehl	vs Colerain tp. Sch'l Dis.
John Black et al	vs Cath. Tricker.
Geo R. Barndollar	vs Hower, Brumbaugh & Co
Fredolin Smith et al	vs Jno Cavender et al.
Hartley & Metzger	vs A. G. Allen.
F. D. Beegle	vs D. A Plank.
Simon Walter et al	vs John Bover et al.
Wm Hartley	vs Samuel M Barclay.
Philip S. Croft	vs Jno Watson.
Elizabeth Beeler	vs Augustus Greenawalt.
Geo Blackburn	vs County of Bedford.
Dominick Gillan	vs A B. Bulger.
Kate Border	vs Geo A. Beegle et al.
John Cessna	vs Jonathan Bowser.

Certified, February 3rd. 1868.
Feb7w4 O. E SHANNON, Proth.

Sales.

PRIVATE SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—The undersigned, Executor of the last Will and Testament of John S. Ritchey, late of Bedford tp., dec'd, will sell at private sale the MANSION PLACE of said dec'd, containing 113 acres, more or less, with THREE DWELLING HOUSES, a GRIST MILL SAW MILL, DISTILLERY, BARN, and other outbuildings thereon erected, situated three miles northeast of Bedford. There is also a good orchard of choice fruit trees, and a Spring of never-failing water on the premises. The place affords a splendid site for a Factory, there being excellent water power. Also, a tract of choice land containing 30 acres, adjoining the above mentioned tract, having a good BARN and ORCHARD thereon. These tracts will be sold separately, or together, as the purchaser may desire. ALSO, a tract of timber land, in Bedford tp., adjoining lands of Fred. Koontz, Adam Dibert and others containing about 50 acres.

TERMS—reasonable. For information, address the undersigned, Pattonsville, Bedford co., or Richard Sill, Bedford.
nov29tf JOSIAH RITCHEY, Ex'r.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

2 tracts, of 160 acres each, within three miles of a depot on the Union Pacific Railroad, back of Omaha.

1 tract of bottom land, timbered and praire, two miles from Omaha city.

One-third of 7,000 acres in Fulton county, Pa., including valuable ore, mineral and timber lands, near Fort Littleton.

Over 4,000 acres of valuable ore, coal and timber lands in West Virginia.

Also—320 acres of land in Woodbury co., Iowa.

ALSO—Twenty-five one acre lots, adjoining the borough of Bedford, with limestone rock for kiln or quarry, on the upper end of each.

ALSO

320 acres in	Reynolds	Co.,	Missouri.
480 do	do	Shannon	do	do
270½ do	do	Bollinger	do	do
80 do	do	Franklin	do	Iowa.

O. E. SHANNON,
jan21,'67y1 Bedford, Pa.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE—The undersigned offers for sale the following valuable bodies of land:

THREE CHOICE TRACTS OF LAND, containing 160 acres each, situated on the Illinois Central Railroad, in Champaign county, State of Illinois. 8 miles from the city of Urbana, and one mile from Rentoul Station on said Railroad. Two of the tracts adjoin, and one of them has a never-failing pond of water upon it. The city of Urbana contains about 4,000 inhabitants. Champaign the greatest wheat growing county in Illinois.

ALSO—*One-fourth of a tract of land,* situated in Broad Top township, Bedford county, containing about 45 acres, with all the coal veins of Broad Top running through it.

ALSO—*Three Lots in the town of Coalmont,* Huntingdon county.
Jan 26, '66-tf F. C. REAMER.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.—One lot of ground in the centre of Bloody Run, fronting on Main street about sixty-five feet, one of the very best business locations in Bloody Run. Also, ten acres of wood land, adjacent to Bloody Run, lying on the Bedford Rail Road, containing first rate iron ore and having thereon a never-failing spring of water.

For particulars inquire at the store of Mrs. S. E Mann, Bloody Run, or of Dr. Hickok, Bedford, Pa. Dec 15, '65.

LIVERY STABLES, in rear of the "Mengel House," BEDFORD, PA., MENGEL & BURNS, Proprietors. The undersigned would inform their friends, and the public generally, that they are prepared to furnish HORSES AND BUGGIES, Carriages, Sporting Wagons, or anything in the Livery line of business, in good style and at moderate charges. Terms: CASH, unless by special agreement. jan10'68tf MENGEL & BURNS.

EVERY VARIETY AND STYLE OF JOB PRINTING neatly executed at low rates at THE BEDFORD GAZETTE office. Call and leave your orders.

Miscellaneous.

PROSPECTUS.
1868. "THE AGE," 1868.
"THE AGE."
A Democratic Daily and Weekly Journal in Philadelphia.

The attention of the Democrats and Conservative-citizens of the country is called to the Daily and Weekly issues of this widely circulated journal. The dissemination of sound political doctrines should command the earnest attention of every true friend of the Union and the Constitution. The events of the past political year are full of significance. The uprising of The People in opposition to the destructive policy of Radicalism, clearly shows that the masses are determined to restore again to power the great Democratic party, every page of whose history is filled with the glory and prosperity of our common country. No more effectual method for presenting the Truth can be devised, than in circulating Democratic journals. It is the intention of the Proprietors of The Age to make it, in every way worthy of the support and confidence that have heretofore been extended to it. Improvements are contemplated in every department, and no pains or expense will be spared to keep it in the front rank of American journalism.

The Daily Age contains the latest intelligence from all parts of the world, with articles on Government, Politics Trade, Finance, and all the current questions of the day; Local Intelligence, Market Reports, Prices Current, Stock Quotation, Marine and Commercial Intelligence, Reports of Public Gatherings, Foreign and Domestic Correspondence Legal Reports, Book Notices, Theatrical Criticisms, Reviews of Literature, Art and Music, Agricultural Matters, and discussions of whatever subjects are of general interest and importance. Besides Special Telegrams, it has all the dispatches of the Associated Press from every part of the United States, and also the Associated Press dispatches received by the Atlantic Cable; and the news from all parts of Europe brought by the steamers, is instantly telegraphed from whatever point the steamer first touches.

The Weekly Age will be a complete compendium of the news of the week, and besides the leading editorials from the Daily, will contain a large amount of interesting matter prepared expressly for the weekly issue. It will be in all respects a first-class family journal, particularly adapted to the Politician, the Farmer, the Merchant, the Family Circle, and the General Reader, having, in fact, every characteristic of a live newspaper. At an early day will be begun an intensely interesting serial, by one of the most popular and fascinating authors, and it is also the intention to publish, from week to week, in the course of the year, three or four of the best and latest novels.

Terms of the Daily.—One copy, one year, \$9.00; six months, \$5.00; three months, \$2.50; for any less period, at the rate of one Dollar per month. Payment required invariably in advance. Postage on the Daily, thirty cents per quarter, or one dollar and twenty cents per annum, to be prepaid at the office of delivery.

Terms of the Weekly.—One copy, one year, \$2; five copies, one year, \$9; ten copies one year, \$17 - 50; twenty copies one year, \$33. To clubs, where the papers are sent to one address, the following reduction will be made: Five copies, one year, \$8.50, Ten copies, 1 year, \$16.50; Twenty copies, one year, \$30. A copy will be furnished gratis for each club of ten, or more, to one address, for one year. Payment required invariably in advance. Postage on the Weekly, five cents per quarter, or twenty cents per annum, to be prepaid at the office of delivery.

The above terms will be rigidly adhered to. Drafts on Philadelphia, or Postoffice Orders, payable to the order of the Publishers, being safer, are preferable to any other mode of remittance. All who send money by Express, must pre-pay Express charges. Specimen copies of the Daily and Weekly sent gratis, on application at this office. Advertisements inserted at moderate rates. Address WELSH & ROBB, 430 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. jan24w4.

THE GREAT *AMERICAN COMBINATION* Button Hole Overseaming AND SEWING MACHINE, Is warranted to execute in the best manner, every variety of Sewing. Hemming, Felling, Cording, Tucking, Braiding, Gathering, Quilting Overseaming, Embroidering on the edge, and in addition makes beautiful Button and Eyelet Holes in all fabrics.

IT HAS NO EQUAL.
BEING ABSOLUTELY THE BEST
FAMILY MACHINE
IN THE WORLD,
And Intrinsically the Cheapest.
For it is two Machines combined in one by a simple and beautiful mechanical arrangement.
Circulars with full particulars and samples of work done on this machine, can be had on application at the SALES-ROOMS OF THE COMPANY, S. W. Cor. Eleventh and Chestnut Sts. PHILADELPHIA.
Instructions given on the Machine gratuitously to all purchasers.
AGENTS WANTED TO SELL THIS MACHINE.
Directors.
J L FENIMORE, President.
WILLIAM P. JENKS, President Buck Mountain Coal Company.
BENJAMIN BULLOCK, Wool Merchant, No. 40 South Front St.
H. H. REED, of George W. Reed & Co., Wholesale Clothing, No. 423 Market St.
A HART, JOHN T. TAITT, GEO. J. RICHARDSON, W. B. MENDENHALL, Of Coatesville, Chester County, Pa.
F. PAXON, of F. Paxon & Co., Notions, No. 504 Market Street.
jan3,'68
S. J. McCAUSLIN, Agent, Bedford, Pa.

WINTER IS COMING!

PREPARE FOR COLD WEATHER!

The undersigned hast just received from the Eastern Cities, a large and varied stock of WINTER CLOTHING, which he will sell very CHEAP FOR CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE. All wool pants and vests as low as \$8.00 to \$12.00; overcoats, from \$8.00 to \$30 00; cloths, cassimeres, cassinetts, &c., of the best quality, and at the lowest prices; under-clothing, such as under-shirts and drawers, at \$1.00 each; also, flannel shirts, at \$1.75.

He has also on hand a large assortment of DRY-GOODS, such as ladies' dress goods, consisting of all wool delaines; calicoes, at 10, 12, 15 and 16 cents per yard; muslins, at 10, 12, 14 and 20; also NOTIONS in great variety; queensware, groceries, hoop-skirts, cotton-chain, tobacco and cigars, &c., &c. And a good supply of gum coats and blankets always on hand. Gum blankets at \$1.75.

Thankful for past favors, he would solicit the continued patronage of the public, feeling confident that he can please all who purchase at his store. Remember the place, the "Old Colonnade," southeast corner of Richard and Pitt streets. Bedford, Pa. ISAAC LIPPEL. nov1m3

A RARE CHANCE IS OFFERED ALL PERSONS To display their Goods; To sell their Goods: To gather information; To make known their wants, &c., &c. &c. &c., &c., &c., &c., by advertising in the columns of THE GAZETTE.

PLASTER.—The undersigned would respectfully inform the public, that he is prepared to supply both ROCK and GROUND PLASTER. Warehouse, Bloody Run Station. jan31'68tf JOHN W. BARNDOLLAR.

MERCHANTS and MECHANICS, and Business men generally will advance their own interests by advertising in the columns of THE GAZETTE.

THE Local circulation of the BEDFORD GAZETTE is larger than that of any other paper in this section of country, and therefore offers the greatest inducements to business men to advertise in its columns

BLINDNESS, Deafness and Catarrh, treated with the utmost success, by Dr. J. Isaacs, Oculist and Aurist, (formerly of Leyden, Holland,) No. 805 Arch Street, Philadelphia. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city and country can be seen at his office. The Medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial Eyes inserted without pain. No charge made for examination. [may3,'67y1

TERMS for every description of Job PRINTING CASH! for the reason that for every article *we* use, we must pay cash; and the cash system will enable us to do our work as low as it can be done in the cities.

Philadelphia Trade.

ARMBRUSTER & BROTHER,
No. 306 N. Third St., above Vine,
PHILADELPHIA,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
Hoisiery, Gloves, Shirts and Drawers, Buttons, Suspenders, Hoop Skirts, Handkerchiefs, Threads, Sewing Silks, Port Monnaies Soaps, Perfumery, Trimmings, Fancy Goods and Notions generally.
ALSO,
anufacturers of Brushes and Looking Glasses, and Dealers in Wood and Willow Ware, Brooms, Ropes, Twines, &c.
feb1,'67y1

DR. TAYLOR,

Wholesale TOBACCO Dealer,
No. 336 Market Street,
One Door below 4th.
PHILADELPHIA.
feb.1,'67y1

WARTMAN & ENGELMAN,
TOBACCO SNUFF AND SEGAR
MANUFACTORY,
No. 313 North Third Street,
Second Door below Wood,
PHILDELPHIA.
J. W. WARTMAN. H. P. ENGELMAN.
feb1,'67y1

BUNTING BROS.,

DRY-GOODS,
428 Market Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
feb1,'67y1

JAMES BOYD,
(formerly CARSON & BOYD,)
YOUNG, MOORE & Co.
Hosiery, Notions, White Goods, Embroideries, Gents' Furnishing Goods, &c.,
No. 429 Market St., and 418 Commerce St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
mar15y1

HAT AND CAP EMPORIUM.
LAING'S,
N. E. Corner 6th and Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
Men's and Boys' Furnishing Goods,
in every style and quality.
Shirts made to order.
☞ BASE-BALL HEADQUARTERS for all kinds of articles, such as Caps, Bats, Balls, Belts, Shoes, Bases, &c. mar15y1

SELLERS & FOLWELL,
WHOLESALE
CONFECTIONERS and FRUITERERS,
No. 161 North Third Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
dec6w4 ☞ Orders promptly attended to.

S. S. CAMPBELL & CO.,
Manufacturing CONFECTIONERS,
and wholesale dealers in
FOREIGN FRUITS, NUTS, &c.
No. 303 Race St., PHILADELPHIA.
Also, manufacturers of all kinds of Molasses Candy and Cocoanut work. dec6 '67y1

A. B. CUNNINGHAM. | J. H. LEWARS. | J. S. GLEIM.
CUNNINGHAM, GLEIM & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c.,
No 408 Market Street, above Fourth,
PHILADELPHIA.
dec6,'67y1

FIRST NATIONAL
WHITE LEAD.
This Paint is Manufactured of the
BEST AND PUREST MATERIAL.
WARRANTED Equal to any made, for durability and brilliancy.
GIVE IT A TRIAL AND YOU WILL NEVER USE ANY OTHER.
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS IN PAINTS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.
T. MORRIS PEROT & CO.,
Wholesale dealers in Drugs, Paints, Oils, Glass, &c., 621 Market, and 612 Commerce Sts.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our First National Lead, other parties have been induced to offer a spurious article. ☞ Therefore Beware of Counterfeits. ☞ The Genuine is put up in Extra Heavy Tin Paint Pots. with Patent metallic wire handles, and the name of T. Morris Perot & Co. on each label. dec6,'67y1

J. HENRY HUTTON,
WITH
SHUMWAY, CHANDLER & Co.,
Wholesale Manufacturers and
DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES,
221 Market and 210 Church Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
☞ Your patronage is respectfully solicited.
Aug30,'67.

ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGANS are still ahead of all competitors and stand unrivalled in POWER, PURITY OF TONE and BRILLIANCY, and all other points which go to make a first-class instrument.

The "VOX HUMANA TREMOLO" is the greatest of all modern improvements on reed instruments. It CHARMS and SURPRISES all who hear it, by its wonderful resemblance to the HUMAN VOICE. Do not confound this with the common tremolo in use. It is entirely different, and far superior to any other.

For sale wholesale and retail by
E. M. BRUCE.
18 N. Seventh Street, Philadelphia.
☞ Send for descriptive circular and price list.

The effect of our "Tremolo" is entirely new to me, and is certainly the *best* I ever heard.—GEO. W. MORGAN. [The first Organist of America.

No Tremolo has yet been invented that will in any degree compare with this for beauty of effect. In fact, it seems to me to be absolutely perfect.—WM. A. JOHNSON Pipe Organ Builder.

Estey's Cottage Organs are without a superior for exceedingly quick articulation and round tone—the essential features in instruments of this class.—GEO. JARDINE, Pipe Organ Builder.

The Cottage Organ is the best of its class I ever saw, and the best adapted for church music of any in use.—C HEINTZ, Organist, Findlay, O.

I am much pleased with the Cottage Organ which I purchased from you; it combines sweetness and power in an unusual degree, and is quite a favorite in our family circle.—BISHOP SIMPSON.

We know no organs of the class which possess so many valuable qualities.—INDEPENDENT.

For the parlor, its sweetness is remarkable; for the church it has a power more organ-like than anything we have seen.—METHODIST.

Persons wishing to purchase an organ are requested to examine the Estey instruments now in use at the Presbyterian and Episcopal Churches, Bedford, Pa. jul26,'67

MAMMOTH SALE BILLS, printed at short notice. Large Bills make large sales. We know it to be so. TRY IT! It will much more than pay the *extra expense* of printing Call at THE GAZETTE JOB OFF

Hotel.

WASHINGTON HOTEL, BEDFORD, Pa.—This large and commodious house, having been re-taken by the subscriber, is now open for the reception of visitors and boarders. The rooms are large, well ventilated, and comfortably furnished. The table will always be supplied with the best the market can afford. The Bar is stocked with the choicest liquors. In short, it is my purpose to keep a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Thanking the public for past favors, I respectfully solicit a renewal of their patronage.
N. B. Hacks will run constantly between the Hotel and the Springs.
may17,'67y1 W. DIBERT, Prop'r.

BEDFORD HOTEL.—The undersigned having taken charge of the Bedford Hotel, formerly kept by Col. John Hafer, announces to the public that he will be able to afford the best accommodations, both to the traveling public and home custom. The house will be improved and re-fitted, and the Bar will always be well supplied with choice liquors. His table will be supplied with the choicest edibles of the season, and he will spare no pains to make it suitable for all. His stable is one of the best in Bedford, and a good hostler will always be in attendance.
☞ Boarders taken by the week, month or year. Terms reasonable. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.
JOSHUA J. SHOEMAKER.
Jan. 15, '64

THE MENGEL HOUSE,
Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.
The subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the travelling public that he has recently enlarged, improved and refitted his house, both for the accommodation of travelers and boarders, as well as country customers. Persons coming to this place for the purpose of visiting the Bedford Springs, will find this house pleasantly located.
Ample and convenient Stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also a safe and convenient carriage house.
All are invited to give him a call.
ISAAC MENGEL, Proprietor.
April 15, '64.

UNION HOTEL,
WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA:
V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.
This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms.
May 9, '62.

LOUISA MUHLBACH'S HISTORICAL NOVELS.

D. APPLETON & CO.,
443 and 445 Broadway, New York,
HAVE JUST PUBLISHED,
The Empress Josephine. An Historical Sketch of the Days of Napoleon. 1 vol., 8vo. Paper covers $1.50; Cloth, $2.
Napoleon and the Queen of Prussia. 1 vol., 8vo. Paper covers, $1.50; Cloth, $2.00.
The Daughter of an Empress. 1 vol.. 8vo. Illustrated. Paper covers $1.50; Cloth. $2.00.
Marie Antoinette and Her Son. 1 vol., 8vo. Paper covers, $150; Cloth, $2 00.
Joseph II. and His Court. Translated from the German by Adelaide de V. Chaudron. 1. vol., 8vo. Cloth. $2.00.
Frederick the Great and His Court. Translated from the German by Mrs. Chapman Coleman and her Daughters. 1 vol., 12mo. 434 pages. Cloth, $2.00.
Berlin and Sans-Souci; or, Frederick the Great and His Friends. 1 vol 12 mo. Cloth, $2.00.
The Merchant of Berlin. Translated from the German by Amory Coffin, M. D. 1 vol., 12mo. Cloth, $2.00.
Frederick the Great and His Family. 1 vol., 8vo. Illustrated. Cloth, $2.00.
Louisia of Prussia and Her Times. 1 vol., 8vo. Illustrated. Paper covers, $1.50; Cloth, $2.00.
Henry VIII. and Catharine Parr. An Historical Novel. By L. Muhlbach. 1 vol., 12mo. Cloth, $2.00.

PROMINENT CHARACTERISTICS.
I.—They are Instructive.
"As purely literary works, these historical romances possess a high degree of merit. They read like genuine histories.—*Catholic World.*
"They are correct descriptions of the countries and the people described."—*Herald.*
II.—They are Entertaining.
"We regard these books as among the best and most entertaining novels of the day."—*Springfield Republican.*
"The reader is at once fascinated and held spellbound until the volume is completed."—*Free Press.*
"There is no dull chapter in it."—*Utica Herald.*
III—They are mirrors of the Times.
"No one can pursue them without conceding the author's great skill in grasping and delineating the characters which figure conspicuously in them.
"The study which enables the author to delineate so accurately the emotions and incentives to action which moved men and women of a past age must be close and untiring, and Louisa Muhlbach shows in all of her works a perfection which carries the reader into the very presence of the characters represented."—*Syracuse Journal.*
IV.—They are Historically Correct.
"Historically correct, and as entertaining as many of the volumes of Sir Walter Scott."—*Providence Herald.*
"Louisa Muhlbach must have carefully and diligently studied the secret histories of the times and countries of which she writes, and her task is done well and effectively."—*Worcester Spy.*
"No Historical Novelist has labored so faithfully and successfully to reproduce a complete picture of past times and events."—*Utica Herald.*.
V—They are Original.
"It has agreeably surprised readers to find a new writer with such constructive genius and knowledge of character as Louisa Muhlbach possesses."—*Public Ledger.*
"Each succeeding novel adds to Mrs. Mundt's reputation as a writer of historic fiction."—*N. Y. Times.*
VI.—They are full of Imagination.
"She is not only the skilful joiner, but a neat-handed artizan."—*Christian Witness.*
"There is seldom any straining after effect, but it is really wonderful how Madame Mundt manages to sustain and increase the interest to the end."—*City Item.*
"The word-painting of the authoress is much more effective than the best efforts of the engraver."—*Illinois State Register.*
VII.—They Contain Anecdotes of Courts.
"Scottish history offered no fresher and more romantic material to the magic working hand of Sir Walter Scott than she finds in the annals of the German courts."—*Evening Gazette.*
"There are not to be found anywhere in human annals, unused, such magnificent, such superabundant materials for romance, as clog the chronicles of the Prussian and Austrian courts of the 18th century. By their dress, their manners, their modes of thought, their language, they are almost as much separated from us as if they had lived one thousand years ago."—*Observer.*
VIII.—They tell about Emperors, Kings, and Queens.
"We learn from her not only how Frederick William and Frederick the Great, Joseph the Second, Voltaire, Rousseau, Baron Trenck, the Empress Catherine, walked and talked in their grand *roles*, but how they powdered their, hair, flirted, and took tea."—*Register.*
"The choice of her subjects exhibits her genius She takes the time of Frederick the Great, Joseph the Second, for example, and upon the background of facts which the chronicles of the periods affords, she embroiders the bright and sombre colors, the light and shades of her fiction, with the skill of a consummate artist."—*The Eagle.*
IX.—The Style is Interesting.
"The style of this writer for purity, perspicuity, and elegance, is something greatly to be commended. It is free from imitations, mannerisms, and tricks of every kind."—*The Argus.*
"The translations do justice to the vivid, piquant style of the original; and the story is full of movement and crowded with instructive and entertaining incident."—*The Chicago Post.*
"The interest of the book does not depend upon its characters nor its incidents, nor yet on its charming style. but on its general harmony of composition."—*Day Book.*
X.—Everybody is Reading them.
"Our people seem to have stopped reading French novels, and English works are complained of as dull. Miss Muhlbach precisely supplies the public want.
"The novels of Clara Mundt are being read by every one."—*Times.*
"Muhlbach's novels have a world-wide reputation, and are read with avidity, as fast as issued from the press."—*Springfield Republican.*
"They are winning a wide and deserved popularity in this country."—*State Journal.*

Either of the Novels sent free by mail to any address on receipt of price. jan31m1

OYES! O YES! O Yes!—The undersigned having taken out auctioneer license holds himself in readiness to cry sales and auctions on the shortest notice. Give him a call. Address him at Ray's Hill, Bedford county, Pa.
oct25m6 WILLIAM GRACEY.

LUMBER.—60,000 feet Oak, White and Yellow Pine Lumber on hands and for sale by J. B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
jun14,'67tf Bloody Run, Pa.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE is the best Advertising Medium in Southern Pennsylvania

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TERMS for every description of Job PRINTING CASH! for the reason that for every article we use, we must pay cash; and the cash system will enable us to do our work as low as it can be done in the cities.

Stationery, &c.

NEW BOOK
STATIONERY
AND PICTURE
STORE.

The undersigned has opened, in Shafer's building, on Julianna street, a new
BOOK, STATIONERY AND PICTURE STORE.
Having purchased the largest stock of Books and Stationery ever brought to this place, at the lowest wholesale prices. he flatters himself that he will be able to sell *cheaper* than any other persons engaged in the same business. His stock consists in part of
School Books,
Miscellaneous Books,
Standard Poetry,
Popular Novels,
Also Hymn-books for all denominations, Episcopal Prayer-books, Missals, &c., &c.
Children's Story Books, Toy Books, Books on Parlor Magic, Books on Games, Song Books, Dime Novels, etc., etc.
His stock of School Books embraces Osgood's series of Readers, Brown's Grammars, Brooks' Arithmetics, Davies' Algebra, Raub's Speller, and all the books used in the Common Schools of Bedford county; also. copy-books, of all kinds.
Stationery of every description at the lowest prices, will be found at his store, including Foolscap, plain and ruled Legal cap, Letter cap, Bill Paper, Commercial Note, Ladies' Note, Envelopes, of all kinds, and sizes, plain, fancy, fine white wove, &c., &c., Steel Pens, Pen-holders, Slates and Slate Pencils, Faber's Lead Pencils, of all numbers, Ink-stands of the most beautiful and convenient designs, and Inks of the best quality at the lowest prices.
Also, a large assortment of Kerosene Lamps, Plain and Fancy Soaps, Smoking and Chewing Tobaccos, Cigars, Pen-knifes, Perfumery, &c.
A specialty will be made of the Picture Department. Fine Large Portraits of Washington, Lincoln, Johnson and other distinguished Americans. Fancy Pictures. Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views. Picture Frames, &c., &c, will be always kept on hand. Porte Monnaies, Pocket-books, handsome Port-folios, &c. Also, Violins, Accordeons and other Musical Instruments; Checker-boards, Chess-men, etc., etc.
Hoping to merit the patronage of the public, he has selected his stock with great care, and is bound to sell cheap to all who will give him a call. JOHN KEEFFE.
Bedford, Dec. 13.

THE INQUIRER BOOK STORE.—The subscribers have just opened a Book and Stationery Store, in the building adjoining the "Inquirer Office," opposite the "Mengel House," lately occupied by Mrs. Tate, where they are prepared to sell all kinds of Stationery, such as Foolscap, Congress, Legal and Record cap, Long Bill, Sermon Letter, Congress Letter, Commercial Note, best quality, Bath Post large and small, Ladies' note (gilt), Ladies' Octavo note (gilt), Mourning different styles, French note, Envelopes of all kinds and qualities, Pass Books at least a dozen varieties, Pocket Ledgers, Time Books, weekly and monthly, Tuck Memorandums, twenty different kinds, Diaries of all descriptions, Blank Books, Long Quarto, Broad, Ledgers and Day Books, all sizes and qualities, Chalk Crayons, Slates, Arnold's Writing Fluids, Hoover's Inks, Carmine Inks, Charlton's Inks, Sand, Pocket Books, all kinds, Banker's Cases, Carpenter's Pencils, twenty kinds of other pencils, a variety of pens and pen-holders, Stationer's Gum, Clerk's Indelible Pencils, Gum Bands, Pocket-book Bands, Flat Glass Ink Wells and Racks, School Inkstands, Baromerter Inkstands with Rack, Pocket Inkstands, Sand Boxes, Pencil Sharpeners, Receipt Books different kinds, Copy Books, Composition Books, Primers, A. B. C. Cards, Osgood's Spellers and 1st 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers, Brooks' Primary Mental and Written Arithmetics, Mitchell's Intermediate Geography, Brown's Grammar. Lossing's Pictorial History of the United States, Sealing Wax, Blanks, Deeds, Blotting Pads, Photograph Albums, various kinds and sizes, Almanacs, &c., &c. Persons wishing anything in this line will find it to their advantage to give the "Inquirer Book Store" a call. We buy and sell for cash and expect to sell as cheap as goods of the same class and quality can be sold anywhere outside of the large cities.
nov,29'67y1 DURBORROW & LUTZ.

THE SUN,
A MORNING PAPER.
Terms of Subscription.—By Mail, $6 for twelve months; $3 for six months; $1.50 for three months.

THE WEEKLY SUN,
A FIRSTCLASS FAMILY NEWSPAPER,
for 1867.
This Journal, with a reputation for excellence surpassed by none of its cotemporaries, comprises all those characteristics of a newspaper which adapt it to the wants of the people of the towns, villages and rural districts. Its claims to public approval consist of its excellent
Novelettes and Tales,
Late and Compact Details of News.
Agricultural Papers,
Reviews of Markets,
Poetry, Wit, Humor, Science and Art,
And General Variety.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
THE WEEKLY SUN is published Every Saturday at the following exceedingly low rates to individuals and clubs when sent from one pos office. The money in all cases to be remitted in advance

For One Copy for One Year	$1 50
Club of Six Copies, One Year	8 00
Club of Twelve Copies, One Year	15 00
Club of Fifteen Copies, One Year	18 00
Club of Twenty Copies, One Year	22 00
Club of Twenty-five Copies, One Year	25 00

For the convenience of temporary subscribers the WEEKLY SUN will be mailed for six months for one dollar. Parties ordering for a shorter period will be charged the same price, viz. one dollar.
A. S. ABELL & CO., Publishers,
Baltimore and South Streets, Baltimore, Md.
jan17,'68

ENTERPRISE
MACHINE WORKS,
Logan Street, - - - LEWISTOWN, Pa.
H. D. SLAGLE & BRO., Pro'rs.
O. R. DAVIS, Superintendent.
MANUFACTURERS OF
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, PORTABLE AND STATIONERY STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS;
Portable Steam Saw Mills;
Iron and Brass castings of every description made and fitted up for Mills, Factories, Blast Furnaces, Forges, Rolling Mills, &c.
We call the attention of TANNERS to our Oven for Burning Tan under Steam Boilers.
☞ TERMS MODERATE.
All orders promptly attended to.
H. D. SLAGLE & BRO.,
sep27m6 Lewistown, Pa.

THE CELEBRATED
ESTEY COTTAGE ORGANS.
J. ESTEY & CO., Brattleboro, Vt.,
The Original Inventors and Manufacturers.
Combining more perfections than any other in the world.
Have taken the 1st premiums at all the principal Fairs in the country.
395 Washington-st., Boston; 417 Broome-st., N.Y.; 18 No. 7th.st.; Phila; 115 Randolph-st., Chicago.

BEDFORD CLASSICAL SCHOOL.
Founded by Rev'd John Lyon, 1859.
FREDERICK WOODS, PRINCIPAL.
A first-class school for the instruction of youth of both sexes in a classical and English education, including Latin, Greek, French, German, Mathematics and the ordinary English branches.
Terms moderate. Students from a distance can obtain board in town at reasonable rates.
REFERENCES.

Hon. A. King,	Jacob Reed,
Hon. John G Hartley,	John P. Reed,
Wm. Hartley,	H. Nicodemus,
O. E. Shannon,	R. B. Lewis, Pres't Broad Top R. R.
W H. Watson, M. D.	C. N. Hickok,
B. F. Harry, M. D.	Geo. Blymyer,
Sam'l L. Russell,	G. D. Shuck,
B. F. Meyers,	C. Colfelt,
John Lutz,	Ross Anderson, M. D.
jan10'68y1	Wm. Lyon.

HORATIO J. MEANS, Licensed Auctioneer, tenders his services to all persons having sales, or vendues. Give him a call. Residence, Black Valley, Monroe tp., six miles South of Bloody Run. nov8m3

Job Printing.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE
POWER PRESS
PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
BEDFORD, PA.
MEYERS & MENGEL
PROPRIETORS.
Having recently made additional improvements to our office, we are prepared to execute all orders for
PLAIN AND FANCY
JOB PRINTING,
With dispatch and in the most
SUPERIOR STYLE.
CIRCULARS, LETTER HEADS, BILL HEADS, CHECKS, CERTIFICATES, BLANKS, DEEDS, REGISTERS, RECEIPTS, CARDS, HEADINGS, ENVELOPES, SHOWBILLS, HANDBILLS, INVITATIONS, LABELS, &c. &c.
Our facilities for printing
POSTERS, PROGRAMMES, &c.,
FOR
CONCERTS AND EXHIBITIONS,
ARE UNSURPASSED.
"PUBLIC SALE" BILLS
Printed at short notice.
We can insure complete satisfaction as to time and price

THE SUPERIOR MERITS of the WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE over all others, for family use and general purposes, are so well established and so generally admitted, that an enumeration of their relative excellencies is no longer considered necessary. They are simple durable and beautiful.
OVER 50,000 SOLD THE PAST YEAR.
THE
"WHEELER & WILSON"
possesses valuable improvements, which can only be used with this popular machine, a fact which should be noted by those who intend and desire to purchase a Machine adapted to
ALL KINDS OF FAMILY SEWING.
Below we give a few well known Pittsburg names who are using these Machines in their families, and to whom we refer with pleasure.

Rev Dr J Douglas,	Rev Dr Kerr,
" Dr Gracey,	" A C Holmes,
" Samuel Findley,	" Mr Wagner,
" A K Bell,	" W J Reid,
" W Sproul,	" G Slatterly,
" A C McClelland,	" W S Gray,
Hon J K Moorehead,	" E B Snyder,
" Thos Williams,	" — A Macrum,
" H W Williams,	" — F Scovelle.

Rev Dr J Allison, R Paterson, Esq., } Presbyterian Banner
Rev Dr Kerr, H J Murdock, } United Presbyterian.
Russell Errett, Sam'l Riddle, } late Pittsburgh Gazette,
R D Thompson, J C Harper, } Pittsburgh Commercial
J Herron Foster, Pittsburgh Dispatch.
J P Barr, Pittsburgh Post.
C Henne, German Republican.
L & W Neeb, Freedom's Friend.
J T Wright, Evening Chronicle.
And over 5,000 others.
Circulars containing eminent testimonials, and samples of sewing, will be sent to any address on application to
WM. SUMNER & CO.,
jun14,'67 No. 27 Fifth Street, Pittsburg.
Mrs. H M Ogle, Local Agent, Bedford, Pa.
R C Grove, Traveling Agent, Bloody Run, Pa

MEDICAL.—DR. A. S. SMITH, having resumed the Practice of Medicine, solicits a generous share of the patronage of the community. Office in his residence, at St Clairsville.
He would call the attention of the public, and to those more immediately interested to the following: His health being too delicate to bear much of the fatigues and exposures consequent on general practice, he has adopted a speciality in the profession.
Soon after commencing practice, some twenty years since, he was attracted by the almost universality of female complaints, both in the married and single state. Partly from natural inclination, and in order to obtain success in practice, these complaints were made the subject of incessant study. These alterations, displacements and deranged functions of the organs peculiar to the female, are owing to that refined sense of delicacy on the part of the female, who, ignorant of the consequences, prefers to suffer in silence rather than expose her situation. Seldom cured by the general practitioner, who is prevented by this delicacy from acquiring by experience that tact and skill necessary to discriminate the exact change present, and contents himself with prescribing for the deranged functions, or overlooking the cause, simply for attendant nervous disorders, founding his prescriptions on a Plethoric Anaemonic state of the general system and the result is no benefit, as the number of the long suffering females bears ample testimony. Believing that he has. from long and special attention paid to them, acquired that skill in discriminating and experience in treating, he solicits the suffering to give him a call. No charges for consultation or examination. Visits made to all parts of the county.
Applications for medicines can be made in writing by accompanying stamp for return letter.—Medicines sent when desired. TERMS invariably cash for all medicines and instruments.
nov29m3

A LECTURE TO YOUNG MEN.
Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope.—Price six cents.
A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical cure of SPERMATORRHŒA, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits, resulting from self-Indulgence or Sexual extravagance, &c.—By DR. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the "Green Book, &c.
The world-renowned author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of Self-Abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife—pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically. THIS LECTURE WILL PROVE A BOON TO THOUSANDS AND THOUSANDS.
Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, postpaid, on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps. Also, Dr. Culverwell's 'Marriage Guide,' price 25 cents. Address the publishers,
CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, N. Y. Post Office Box 4586.
aug23,'67—1y

PUMPS!!!
I am engaged in selling the
ERIE PUMP—
certainly the only pump
well adapted to this
climate
Persons in need of a
GOOD PUMP,
will do well to give me a call.
☞ Orders from all parts of the county attended to with promptness.
ADDRESS:
WM. C. SNIVELY,
Schellsburg
Aug. 1, '65—1y

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings. best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.
Oct. 20, 1865-

GUNS AND LOCKS.—The undersigned respectfully tenders his services to the people of Bedford and vicinity, as a repairer Guns and Locks. All work promptly attended. to. L. DEFIBAUGH
sep 28, '66-tf

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25 WAGONS FOR SALE AT KNOX' SHOPS, near Bedford. [apr19tf.

Clothing, etc.

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!!

THE BEDFORD
CLOTHING EMPORIUM
Has been removed to *SHUCK'S ROOM*, one door West of the Washington House.

The undersigned would beg leave to inform their friends and many customers that they have removed their store to the above named place, where we are prepared to exhibit the largest stock of
READY-MADE CLOTHING
ever brought to Bedford, consisting in part of
Over-Coats,
of every quality and price,
Dress Coats,
Business Coats,
Cassimere Pants,
Cloth Pants,
Cassinet Pants,
Cassimere Vests,
Cloth Vests,
Cassinet Vests.
We have a lot of Army Clothing,
Very Cheap:

Blouses,	$2 50
Overcoats,	6 00
Blue Pants,	3 50 @ 4 00
Currying Shirts,	1 50

Our NOTION department is full and complete.
CASSIMERE SHIRTS,
WHITE SHIRTS,
WOOLEN SHIRTS,
at all prices.
The largest stock of
PAPER COLLARS
in Bedford,
Cloth-lined, Linen finished, Lockwood, Enamelled, Cloth imitation, Glazed, of all sizes, for ladies and gents.
SUSPENDERS,
NECK-TIES,
BOWS, &c.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen and Paper Cuffs.
Gloves, Hosiery, &c., of every description.

Our CASSIMERES and CLOTHS will be found suitable for old and young, rich and poor. TRIMMINGS of all qualities.

We would call the special attention of gentlemen to our line of HATS, which we boast on in price, quality and style. There is no style but what we have.

Calicos, Delaines, Muslins, Tickings, &c., &c.

CASH BUYERS should call and examine, as our terms are cash or produce.
nov8,'67 R. W. BERKSTRESSER & CO.

Hardware, &c.

HARDWARE!
A NEW HAND AT THE BELLOWS,
at the old stand of BLYMYER & SON.
The undersigned, having purchased the entire stock of Geo. Blymyer & Son, and having added thereto, by fresh purchases in the East, respectfully announces to the public, that he is now prepared to sell at the
LOWEST CASH PRICES,
or for
APPROVED COUNTRY PRODUCE,
everything in the *HARDWARE* line, such as
Carpenters',
Joiners', Cabinet and
Shoemakers' tools and
findings. cross-cut and mill-
saws, grindstones and fixtures.
saddlery of all kinds, nails by the
keg or pound, wagon tire, strap iron,
nail rod, double and single shear, blister
and cast steel, horse-shoes by the keg or smaller quantities, double and single bitted axes, cutlery of every description, knives and forks very cheap, and the very best pocket knives, Portemonaies and pocket-books, silver tea and table spoons in sets, brittania ware in sets,
trays, &c., paints, oils and varnishes,
window glass all sizes, lamps and
lamp chimneys, wooden and
willow ware, wash boards,
churns, manilla rope,
halters bed-cords
and twines,
brushes of every description, shoe blacking, shovels and forks, grain shovels, chains of all kinds, sausage cutters and sole and kip leather. also the very best calf skins, buffalo robes, and a general variety of goods kept in a first-class
HARDWARE STORE.
☞ Our object shall be to be governed by the golden rule, *to do unto others as you would wish to be done by* We intend to sell at par rates, and by fair dealing hope to merit a continuance of the patronage bestowed on Blymyer & Son.
nov1m6 THOMAS M. LYNCH.

$23,000,000,

THE NEW SIX PER CENT.
PENNSYLVANIA
STATE LOAN
FREE FROM ALL STATE, COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL
TAXATION.
Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to the nearest Bank or Banker; also by either of the undersigned,
JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
E. W. CLARK & CO.
apr26* Bankers, Philadelphia.

R. H. SIPES' MARBLE WORKS.
R. H. SIPES having established a manufactory of Monuments, Tombstones, Table-Tops, Counter Slabs, &c., at Bloody Run, Bedford county, Pa., and having on hand a well selected stock of Foreign and Domestic Marble, is prepared to fill all orders promptly and do work neat and in a workmanlike style, and on the most reasonable terms. All work warranted. Jobs delivered to all parts of this and adjoining counties without extra charge. apr19,'66y1

PRINTERS' INK has made many a business man rich We ask you to try it in the columns of THE GAZETTE

Physicians.

DR. GEO. B. KELLEY, having permanently located in ST. CLAIRSVILLE, tenders his professional services to the citizens of that place and vicinity. nov2'66y1

W. W. JAMISON, M. D., BLOODY RUN, Pa., tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. Office one door west of Richard Langdon's store.
Nov. 24, '65—1y

DR. J. L. MARBOURG, Having permanently located, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.
Office on Juliana street, east side, nearly opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell.
Bedford, February 12, 1864.

MEDICAL.—DR. S. G. STATLER, near Schellsburg, and DR. J. J. CLARKE, formerly of Cumberland county, Pa., having associated themselves in the Practice of Medicine, respectfully offer their professional services to the citizens of Schellsburg and vicinity.
Dr. Clarke's office and residence same as formerly occupied by J. Smith, Esq., dec'd.
apr12,'67y1 STATLER & CLARKE.

Bankers.

JACOB REED, | J. J. SCHELL,
REED AND SCHELL,
Bankers and
DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
BEDFORD, PA.,
DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.
Deposits solicited.

O. E. SHANNON, BANKER,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. jan17,'68

Publications.

1867.—"THE WORLD."—1867.
The attention of the public is invited to the claims of "The World" as one of the leading public journals of the country. It is the chief organ of the Democratic Party of the United States, and the foremost advocate of the immediate restoration of the Union. Its highest merits consists in its character as an enterprising and trustworthy newspaper.
The next year bids fair to be a more critical one in the history of our free institutions than even any eventful ones that have preceded it. The first requsite for an intelligent judgment of public affairs is a full and authentic account of facts as they transpire. These THE WORLD always aims to give with consciencious accuracy, and with equal fullness and fidelity, whether they make for or against its own views of public policy. Prompt activity in spreading before its readers every kind of news in which any part of the public takes an interst, is the first duty of a newspaper. and the facilities of THE WORLD for discharging this obligation are unsurpassed by those of any journal in the United States. Whatever else it may fail in, it certainly will not fail to furnish the news, nor to supply it with such promptitude, spirit, freshness, abundance, variety, accuracy and candor, that no class of readers can miss anything of interest which they wish to find. THE WORLD will publish documents and arguments prepared by political foes just as freely as those prepared by political friends; making its own comments on them, of course. but never suppressing or garbling them because they are calculated to damage its own party. Adverse arguments, which it cannot refute, it is content to leave to make their full impression. THE WORLD adopts this rule because it believes no other is honest; because it conceives that its first duty to its readers is to keep them thoroughly informed on every passing subject of importance. In politics, THE WORLD will continue to be the bold advocate of a Liberal, Progressive Democracy. The unflinching champion of Freedom, Justice, Order and Constitutional Rights. The inspiration of its politics is Freedom restrained by Justice; or, to speak more strictly, Freedom pure and simple, in the largest collective measure; the office of justice being merely to protect freedom from encroachments; Freedom of the individual citizen in his rights of thought, speech. religion and locomotion; in his Right to choose his own food and drink, in spite of meddlesome temperance laws; in his Right to make any money bargains he thinks proper, in spite of foolish usury laws; in his Right to buy and sell in all markets, domestic and foreign, in spite of unjust protective tariffs; in his Right to representation in the legislative bodies which tax him, in spite of unconstitutional exclusions; Freedom of collective citizens to assemble for discussion of grievances; Freedom of all local communities to manage their local affairs without central interference; Freedom in every section of the country from the arrogant and unconstitutional domination of other sections; this large and comprehensive idea of Freedom sums up the politics of THE WORLD, which will never be found wanting to this capital interest of the country and of the human race.
In its accurate Commercial Intelligence and careful, reliable market reports, THE WORLD will continue to maintain its present high reputation. A paper published in the commercial metropolis is naturally looked to for authentic information relating to trade, commerce and finance; and this being a feature in which THE WORLD prides itself, it boldly challenges comparison with every journal in the metropolis.
EDITIONS.
The WEEKLY WORLD, a large quarto sheet, same size as Daily, is now printed throughout in large type, and has the largest circulation of any weekly journal published, save one. Its extraordinary success since its union with the New York ARGUS has justified the most liberal expenditures, which will make it unrivalled in interest and value to farmers. Published Wednesday.
1. Its Market Reports embrace the New York, Albany, Brighton and Cambridge Live Stock Markets; the New York Country Produce and General Produce Markets; special and valuable Hop Intelligence; a department of Agricultural Reading; all together composing an unrivalled handbook of current information for the Farmer, Live Stock or Produce Dealer, Country Merchant, &c.
2. A page or more reserved for entertaining Fireside Reading for the Family circle, embracing the freshest and best Stories, Poetry, Religious Reading, etc., and a page for the Discussion of all Prominent Topics of general interest, political agricultural, financial, literary, etc.
3. Its Digest of the News is not, like most weeklies, a mere waste-basket of the Daily; only matters of interest and importance are chosen from the Daily, while the mass of its contents are prepared especially for the Weekly.
In every postoffice district there should be found some active, public spirited Democrat, who will confer a benefit upon us, his neighbors, and the cause, by counseling with his Democratic friends and making a determined effort to form as large a club as possible for the WEEKLY WORLD.
The SEMI-WEEKLY WORLD is a large quarto sheet, same size as Daily, which, by omitting a great mass of city advertisements from the Daily, contains all its news, correspondence, editorials, commercial and market news cattle market and provision reports, and a fresh and entertaining miscellany of literature. Published Tuesday and Friday.
The DAILY WORLD affords a complete compendium of, and commentary upon, the news of every day.
TERMS.
WEEKLY WORLD.—One copy, one year, $2.00, four copies, $7.00; ten copies, $15; twenty copies to one address, $25; fifty copies, to one address, $50
SEMI-WEEKLY WORLD.—One copy, one year, $4 four copies, $10; ten copies, 20.
DAILY WORLD —One copy, one year, $10.00
CLUB PRIZES.
For clubs of 10, one Weekly, one year.
" " 50, one Semi-Weekly, one year.
" " 100, one Daily, one year.
DIRECTIONS.
Additions to clubs may be made any time in the year at the above club rates.
Changes in club lists made only on request of persons receiving packages, stating edition, post-office and State to which it has previously been sent and enclosing twenty-five cents to pay for trouble of the change to separate address.
Terms, cash in advance. Send. if possible Post Office Money Order or Bank Draft. Bills sent by mail will be at the risk of sender.
We have no traveling agents. Address all orders and letters to THE WORLD,
feb1 35 Park Row, New York.

AGENTS WANTED throughout the State of Pennsylvania for the UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK.
ESTABLISHED IN 1850.
Capital and Assets about $2,500,000.
Apply to O. BARDENWERPER,
General Agent for Penna., 422 Walnut st., Philadelphia. nov15m2*

D. W. CROUSE, Wholesale Segar Manufacturer, two doors West of Dr. B F. Harry's Drug Store, West Pitt Street, Bedford, Pa. may24,'67

ORDERS from a distance for any kind of JOB PRINTING promptly attended to. Send to THE GAZETTE JOB OFFICE, Bedford, Pa.

SLIP BILLS, PROGRAMMES POSTERS, and all kinds of PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTING, done with neatness and despatch, at THE GAZETTE office.

LETTER HEADS AND BILL HEADS, and ENVELOPES for business men printed in the best style of the art, at THE GAZETTE JOB OFFICE.

The Regulator's Column.

THE ITALIAN WAR ENDED!
GARIBALDI A PRISONER!

But
IRVINE & STATLER,
No. 2 ANDERSON'S ROW,
Are again in the field battling against the imposition of high prices, and desiring that all should be made comfortable for the coming hard winter, have just received one of the largest and best selected stock of
BOOTS and SHOES,
GLASS-WARE and QUEENSWARE,
NOTIONS, GROCERIES,
&c., &c., &c.,
ever offered in this market, which they will sell at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
FOR
CASH OR PRODUCE.

If you want a good p'r Boots, go to the Regulator.

OUR STOCK OF BOOTS & SHOES
are full and complete.
BOOTS, SHOES, BALMORALS, GAITERS and SLIPPERS, &c.,
to fit any man, woman and child in the county.
☞ Measures taken for Ladies and Gentlemen and neat and complete fits warranted or no sale.
At IRVINE & STATLER'S, No. 2 A.'s Row.

If you want a good p'r Shoes, go to the Regulator.

GROCERIES.—

Prime Rio Coffee,	25 to 30 cents per lb.
do La Guayra,	25 to 30 " " "
White Sugar,	18 to 20 " " "
Light Brown Sugars,	12½ to 15 " " "
Teas,	$1 50 to 2.00 per lb

Spices, all kinds, cheap and good.
Best quality Syrups and Molasses, at the lowest market prices, at "The Regulator's," No. 2 A. R.

If you want good Toilet Soap or Perfumery, go to the Regulator.

UNBLEACHED and BLEACHED MUSLINS,
From the best Manufactories in the country.

Bleached and Unbleached Muslins	from 10c up.
Best " " "	18 cts.
Sheeting,	from 18c up.

Tickings, all grades and prices, at
IRVINE & STATLER'S.

If you want a good Shirt, go to the Regulator.

OUR NOTIONS ARE AT ALL TIMES FULL AND COMPLETE!
Shirts, Collars,
Neck-Ties, Soaps,
Gloves, Hosiery,
Perfumery,
Suspenders,
Combs, Threads,
Buttons, Wallets,
Brushes, Thimbles,
Pins,
Needles,
Sewing Silk,
Linen and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Shaving Cream,
&c., &c., &c.
At No. 2 Anderson's Row.

If you wan a variety of Notions, go he Reg r

STATIONERY and PERFUMERY.
Note, Letter and Fools-cap Paper, Envelopes, Perfumery, all kinds of Toilet Soap, Tooth Brushes, &c., At THE REGULATOR'S.

If you want Queensware or Glassware, go to the Regulator.

QUEENSWABE & GLASSWARE.
We have a large and magnificent selection of Queensware and Glassware, of the latest and most fashionable patterns, and will be sold at the most reasonable prices, by
IRVINE & STATLER.

If you want good Spices of any kind, go to the Regulator.

TOBACCO AND SEGARS of the best brands and manufacture:
Gravely,
Oronoke Twist,
Century Fine-cut,
Cavendish,
Baltimore Twist,
Natural Leaf,
Congress,
&c., &c.
Smoking Tobacco, all kinds.
Segars from a Cheroot to the finest article.
Also, a large assortment of Pipes.
☞ Call at No. 2 Anderson's Row.

If you want good Hosiery, Gloves, Neck-ties collars, &c., go to the Regulator.

WE HAVE EVERYTHING that is usually kept in a No. 1 country store.
☞ MARKETING of all kinds taken in exchange FOR GOODS, and the highest prices paid.
Any goods desired will be ordered from the Eastern cities
☞ Country merchants supplied with goods at a small advance. No trouble to show goods. All we ask is a call and we feel satisfied we can please ALL. Thankful for past favors, we solicit a continuance of the same.
nov15,'67. IRVINE & STATLER.

If you want any thing in our line, go to the Bedford Regulator, No. 2, Anderson's Row.